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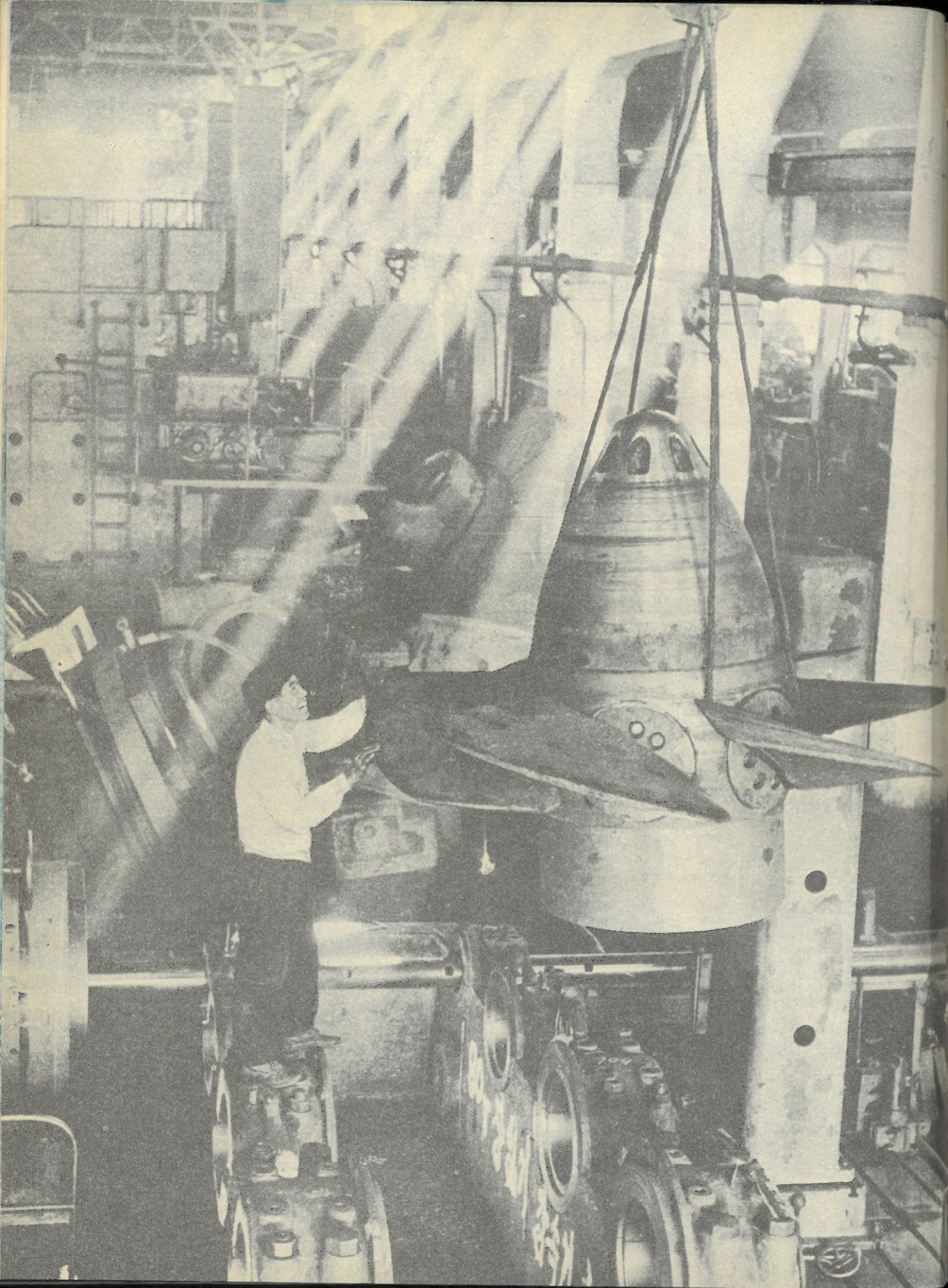
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**UNITE TO FIGHT AGAINST  
IMPERIALISM AND COLONIALISM!**

**DEVELOPMENT OF POPULAR  
EDUCATION IN KOREA**

*My Dream Has Come True*







# KOREA TODAY

No. 4 (83)

1963

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Pyongyang

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Korean painting "Miners" by Lee Hyun Bok

### INSIDE FRONT COVER:

8,000-kva generator being built at the Ryongsung Machine-building Factory

### INSIDE BACK COVER:

"Jangsaingdo"—a drawing symbolizing longevity—is being embroidered by An Joon Ai

### BACK COVER:

Mangyungdal near the city of Pyongyang



# PREMIER KIM IL SUNG GREET'S HEROIC FISHERMEN

Comrade Kim Il Sung sent a message to the entire crew members of "Democratic Youth" trawlers Nos. 557 and 558 of the Kajin Fishery, highly praising the heroism and lofty communist spirit they displayed in the valiant battle with the raging winds and waves, after being overtaken by an unexpected typhoon, which they won united as one man daring imminent death.

Below is the text of the message:

## TO THE ENTIRE CREW MEMBERS OF "DEMOCRATIC YOUTH" TRAWLERS NOS. 557 AND 558 OF THE KAJIN FISHERY

I was deeply moved by the heroic feat of Comrades crewmen of "Democratic Youth" trawler No. 558 who, overtaken by an unexpected typhoon, had drifted for five days in the intense cold and furious waves before they eventually overcame the rigorous ordeals of nature, and by the self-sacrificing fighting spirit Comrades crewmen of "Democratic Youth" trawler No. 557 displayed in rescuing their colleagues in distress, braving all dangers.

Even in the critical conditions in which they were faced with imminent death, Comrade Li Choon Mo, fleet leader, and Comrades Choi Joong Gil, Hong Sung Il, Kim Geun Ha, Jung Goon Bin and Tak Myung Hoo and all other crewmen of "Democratic Youth" trawlers Nos. 557 and 558 acted with calm and determination and courageously fought, united as one, against the heavy seas, being more concerned about the safety of their comrades than about their own.

This is an expression of their lofty communist spirit of fighting unyieldingly, in whatever difficulties they may find themselves, placing reliance on their Party and on their socialist fatherland, sharing the fate of comrades, firmly united with each other under any circumstances, and being prepared to sacrifice themselves for the sake of the comrades.

Your heroic deeds are another example of the revolutionist virtue of our working people who have been educated in the glorious revolutionary traditions of our Party.

The valiant men and officers of the navy and air force of the People's Army demonstrated the beautiful tradition of the unity between the army and the people by courageously struggling to rescue the fishing boats in distress.

Paying high tribute to the heroism and lofty communist spirit displayed by the entire crewmen of "Democratic Youth" trawlers Nos. 557 and 558, I express my confidence that the entire workers in the field of fishing industry, rallied still firmer around our Party, will devotedly strive, following this example, for the implementation of the militant tasks the Party has set before the fishing industry.

February 16, 1963

KIM IL SUNG



# UNITE TO FIGHT AGAINST IMPERIALISM AND COLONIALISM!

On February 4-10 the Third Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Conference was held in Moshi, northern Tanganyika.

The seven-day conference was attended by sixty delegations of Afro-Asian countries including the Korean delegation. It reviewed the achievements the Asian and African peoples had won after the Second Conference in 1960 in the anti-imperialist, national-liberation struggle. And for still greater success, the conference dealt with the question of further strengthening the unity and solidarity of the peoples in these areas. And it adopted unanimously a general declaration and a number of resolutions.

Among them was the Resolution on Korea calling for designating "a month of joint struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops from South Korea."

The declaration and resolutions adopted at the conference are the programmes of action in which solutions are clearly defined for the urgent problems confronting the Asian and African peoples who are struggling against imperialism and old and new colonialism and for the national liberation and independence.

Especially, the fact that the conference adopted the Resolution on Korea demonstrates the whole-hearted support of the Asian and African peoples to the Korean people's just struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops from South Korea and for the peaceful reunification of the country.

The recent conference frustrating the subversive machinations of the imperialists and their followers, successfully fulfilled its task. It demonstrated the mighty force of the Afro-Asian peoples united in the struggle for national liberation and independence and dealt a heavy blow at the imperialists

and colonialists.

The Korean people fervently hail the success of the Third Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Conference and warmly support the resolutions it adopted.

The national-liberation struggle of the Asian and African peoples has become a powerful revolutionary force in the present-day world. It is winning one victory after another.

During the period between the Second and Third Conferences great achievements were gained in the Afro-Asian people's struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for winning and defending national independence and freedom.

As a result of the powerful national-liberation struggle of the peoples of various countries, in Asia the colonial system of the imperialists with the U.S. imperialists as the ringleader is facing total collapse, and in Africa there have emerged 22 new independent countries. The people's national liberation struggles are being intensified with each passing day in those countries which are still under the yoke of the imperialists' colonial domination.

In Asia, the South Vietnamese and Brunei peoples are driving the U.S. and British imperialists into a corner through their armed struggles, and in Africa the peoples of Angola, Kenya, northern and southern Rhodesia, Zanzibar and Mozambique are fighting bravely to tear down the last bastions of colonialism on that continent.

The Latin American peoples too are waging ever mounting anti-U.S., national-liberation struggles following the example of the heroic Cuban people who are firmly defending freedom and independence of their country, smashing every vicious aggressive machination of the U.S. imperialists.



The peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America have been steeled in the course of the protracted, arduous struggle against imperialism and colonialism; and their experience shows that if they fight out against aggressors, they can certainly defeat them, win and safeguard national independence and freedom.

In face of the people's struggles, the system of colonial rule and the foothold of aggression of imperialism and colonialism headed by U.S. imperialism are helplessly crumbling and their final liquidation is inevitable.

History tells us, however, that imperialists and colonialists never withdraw of their own accord from their old positions. The U.S.-led imperialists are today trying hard to reverse the situation in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Particularly, the U.S. imperialists, the mainstay of neo-colonialism, are resorting to every conceivable means in their attempt to curb the people's struggle for freedom and independence. To this end, the U.S. imperialists use force to suppress the national-liberation struggles on the one hand, and on the other they disguise themselves as "friends" of the peoples of colonies and new independent countries and use various crafty and insidious tricks to penetrate into those countries and tighten their political and economic grip on them.

Today the U.S. imperialists are making Asia the main target of their aggression. Their war and aggressive policy is further intensified in this area.

The U.S. imperialists who have occupied South Korea for more than 18 years, are committing all sorts of crimes and atrocities against the Korean people. They still occupy Taiwan, an integral part of Chinese territory, and perpetrate provocations against the mainland of China. In South Vietnam they are expanding the "undeclared war."

The U.S. imperialists are turning the Japanese territory of Okinawa into a base for an atomic war against Korea, the Soviet Union, China and other Asian countries, and are making desperate efforts to mobilize the Japanese militarist clique that they have revived as a "shock force" in their aggression against the Korean and other Asian peoples.

That is not all. They are scheming to sow seeds of discord among the Asian countries to make them fight each other, so that they can fish in troubled waters. The proof of this is the anti-Chinese campaign of the U.S. imperialists. They have been doing everything in their power to impair the prestige of the Chinese People's Republic, a powerful socialist country, to undermine and disrupt the unity of the peace forces. Now the U.S. imperialists are egging on the Indian reactionary circles to provocative actions against China.

In Africa, the U.S. imperialists, taking the place of the old colonialists, are employing every conceivable method to impose neo-colonialism upon the people there. Abusing the flag of the U.N. they are ruthlessly oppressing and massacring a great many Congolese patriots to shackle the Congo again in the fetters of colonialism. In Oman, Angola, Kenya and other parts of Africa the U.S. imperialists, in collusion with the old colonialists of Britain, France, Belgium and Portugal, are ruthlessly suppressing the people's struggles for freedom and independence.

All these facts clearly show that the U.S. imperialists are the most heinous ringleader of aggression and war and the common enemy of the peoples the world over.

The reality demands that the Asian and African peoples fight more resolutely than ever against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism headed by U.S. imperialism. It is, therefore, only natural that at the Third Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Conference delegates from various countries stressed the necessity of waging an unswerving struggle to frustrate the criminal machinations of the imperialists and colonialists and to drive all of them out of their lands. The delegates also emphasized that the Afro-Asian countries should keep greatest vigilance towards the imperialists' and colonialists' schemes for economic aggression, and that the people should wage a struggle to free themselves from the economic enslavement by the imperialists and colonialists, to develop their national economy, and to achieve economic independence.

It is absolutely correct for the recent conference to have pointed out in its general declaration and resolutions that "the important tasks for all peoples of the Afro-



## RESOLUTION ON KOREA

### At the Third Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Conference

The closing session of the Third Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Conference which was held in Moshi, Northern Tanganyika from February 4 to 10, 1963 adopted unanimously a resolution on Korea. The full text reads as follows:

Having occupied South Korea the U.S. imperialists have turned it into their colony and military base and a dark land under the sway of fascism and terrorism, starvation and poverty, and are not only doggedly hampering the peaceful reunification of Korea, but also aggravating tension and further stepping up their schemes for a new war in gross violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement.

Noting that the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops is the source of all the misfortunes and sufferings of the South Korean people and the main obstacle to the peaceful reunification of Korea with-

out any outside interference and is an act menacing peace and security in the Far East and Asia, the conference resolutely denounces it.

The conference calls for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressive army from South Korea, actively supports the independent peaceful reunification of Korea without any interference of outside forces, and resolves to observe the period from June 25—the day the U.S. imperialists unleashed the Korean War—to July 27—the day of the tenth anniversary of the signing of the Korean Armistice Agreement, as a **"Month of Joint Struggle for the Withdrawal of the U.S. Imperialist Aggressive Troops from South Korea."**

Asian countries are to wage the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and for winning and safeguarding national independence."

Most important in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism is the solidarity among the Afro-Asian peoples. Solidarity—this is the source of strength and a reliable guarantee for victory.

As was stressed by the Third Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Conference, the urgent task for the Afro-Asian peoples is to form a positive alliance of all forces fighting against imperialism and to strengthen unity and solidarity under the banner of the united anti-imperialist front in face of the enemy's wicked schemes to drive a wedge into the unity of the peoples.

The resolutions of the conference exposed and roundly condemned the aggressive manoeuvres of the imperialists, the U.S. imperialists in particular, and elucidated its standpoint solemnly, truly reflecting the voice of the 1,500 million Afro-Asian peoples.

The Korean people who are fighting to

drive the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops out of South Korea and attain the country's reunification regard the energetic struggle of the Afro-Asian peoples for national liberation and independence as a common struggle of the peoples against imperialism, and they have expressed their active support to and solidarity with them.

The Korean people will in the future, too, march unswervingly hand in hand with all the Afro-Asian peoples in the common struggle against the imperialists and colonialists with the U.S. imperialists as the ring-leader.

The recent Third Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Conference was an event of great importance in the life of the peoples of the two continents and made a great contribution to bringing about a new upsurge in the anti-imperialist, national-liberation movement and strengthening the solidarity between the peoples of Asia and Africa. The spirit and the resolutions of the conference will give a great inspiration to the Afro-Asian peoples in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism.



# DEVELOPMENT OF POPULAR EDUCATION IN KOREA

YOON GI BOK

During their 36 years of rule over Korea, the Japanese imperialists paid little attention to the development of school education in Korea.

A few figures will illustrate this:

Before the liberation (August 15, 1945), out of the country's total school-age children only 35 per cent were enrolled in elementary schools. In the northern part of the country the number of secondary schools was so small that it could be counted on the fingers, and university was non-existent.

That was not all.

The Japanese occupationists prohibited teaching the Korean language, and teaching in Korean Korea's history and geography in school. In the end, even the use of the Korean language was not allowed. As a consequence, at the time of liberation, in North Korea alone there were more than 2,300,000 illiterates.

Such was the situation with education in our country when the country was liberated. Consequently, the Workers' Party of Korea set about abolishing the outdated Japanese education system, and establishing a genuine popular education system and enforcing a general compulsory education.

Despite the fact that immediately after liberation the country found itself in a difficult situation—the economy was still in a backward state and the material and cultural standards of the people were very low—the Party did everything in its power to put a free, general compulsory education into effect. And it was in October 1949 that the Supreme People's Assembly promulgated a law on enforcing a general compulsory primary schooling effective on September 1, 1950. However, owing to the war unleashed by the U.S. imperialists in June 1950, the enforcement of compulsory education was interrupted.

Even under the difficult wartime conditions, the Party showed deep concern to educating the younger generation and improving the welfare

of teachers. The government supplied the students and teachers with a large amount of school supplies, clothes, shoes, provisions, laboratory goods, and others.

After the war the Party has paid deep attention to school education, while rehabilitating the war devastation inflicted by the U.S. imperialists upon the national economy and the people's living.

Preparations were made briskly for the enforcement of the free, general compulsory primary education that had been interrupted by the war.

The state appropriated an enormous sum of funds for the restoration and development of educational work and, particularly, for preparing for the compulsory education.

During the arduous Post-war Three-Year Plan period alone the government spent 16,500,000,000 won (in old currency) for education and culture. Out of this fund 4,760,000,000 won (in old currency) was earmarked for the capital construction in this field.

At the same time, the Party, counting on the patriotic enthusiasm of the people and their thirst for education, organized and mobilized the masses.

The first buildings that sprang up on the war debris after the truce were schools. And on September 1, 1956, that is, three years after the Korean people started building a new life from scratch, the compulsory primary education was effected.

From then on schools have been built extensively and the number of classrooms increased rapidly. In 1957 more than 5,300 classrooms were built in the countryside alone.

With the rapid expansion of school network more teachers were needed; and, accordingly, the Party increased the institutions of normal education and trained many new teachers in a short space of time.



In the meantime, on the basis of the success gained in the compulsory primary education which came into force in 1956, the Party made preparations for the enforcement of a general compulsory secondary education. In response to the Party's policy, preparations were made briskly at every nook and corner of the country for enforcing the compulsory secondary education ahead of the scheduled time. The entire nation was in the movement for building more schools, expanding the network of secondary schools, and improving and perfecting their equipment.

As a result, in 1958 the number of primary schools grew by 4.1 per cent and that of middle schools by 31.1 per cent compared with 1957. Moreover, the distribution of schools became more reasonable, and the distance that a pupil had to travel to and from school was further shortened. In those days already the distribution rate of middle schools stood at one for every 1.7 ri.

In 1958 all the primary school graduates were admitted into the middle schools and in October of the same year a law was adopted by the Fourth Session of the Second Supreme People's Assembly on enforcing the general, compulsory secondary education and making preparations for a 9-year compulsory technical education.

On November 1, 1958, the general compulsory secondary school education was enforced in North Korea. Then in April 1959 tuition was completely abolished at all schools.

The state provides all students at schools of all levels with uniforms and school supplies at low prices. On top of it, the students of specialised schools and colleges as well as part of the students of higher technical schools receive stipends from the state. The state also supplies free of charge text-books and school supplies as well as other necessary goods including clothing to those students with no families and relatives, to bereft children of patriotic martyrs, and to children of the citizens who need state assistance. Thanks to the solicitude of the state, the entire children and youth of our country are studying at schools to their heart's content without any worry.

The Party also has pushed ahead extensively with the higher education work with a view to training national cadres in great numbers.

Referring to the importance of the training of the national cadres, Premier Kim Il Sung once said:

"... In our work of building the state, it is, in the final analysis, personnel that decides everything and, therefore, success in our work depends

upon the solution of the problem of personnel."

Immediately after the liberation our country had a very small number of engineers and technicians. The situation presented an urgent task of training technicians and specialists.

The Party set about the establishment of institutions of higher learning soon after the liberation. In 1946 Kim Il Sung University, the first people's university in our country, was founded.

During the period of peaceful construction before the Korean war, 15 higher educational institutions were set up in the North to train national cadres for all branches of the national economy.

Particularly, during the Fatherland Liberation War, the Party, in anticipation of large-scale restoration and construction projects to be undertaken after the war, discharged student volunteers from military service to let them resume their study and saw to it that the institutions of higher education continued with the training of national cadres.

In the year of 1959 alone, 15 additional institutions of higher learning were set up to meet the growing demands of the rapidly advancing national economy for national cadres.

"More, quicker and better"—this is the task the Party set forth in training national cadres to meet big demands raised by the reality.

The Party developed a spare-time education system while expanding on a large scale the regular institutions of higher learning.

Establishment of spare-time schools for the working people is a creative application in our country of the Marxist-Leninist educational theory on combining education and productive labour. This is an effective form of education enabling young workers and peasants to receive higher education or secondary technical education without divorcing themselves from production.

In 1960 alone, 24 factory colleges and numerous higher technical schools attached to factories were set up, and schools of this form have been developing.

At present, in our country 2,640,000 students are studying at 8,957 schools of all levels including 97 institutions of higher learning. This means that one for every four of the population is a student.

Besides, nearly one million workers and peasants are enrolled in the working people's schools and working people's middle schools.

Thanks to the reorganization of the education system and establishment of the secondary technical education system, it has been made possible to meet the demand of the rapidly developing



national economy for well prepared national cadres.

Meanwhile, the Party called on the entire Party members and the working people to possess more than one kind of technique. When viewed from this call, there had been certain irrationalities in our former educational system—education and productive labour were not well combined and consideration was not adequately given to the reality of our country in carrying on technical education rationally. Such being the situation, there naturally arose a demand for reorganizing irrational educational system to fit in with the ever-advancing reality of our country.

Premier Kim Il Sung, taking into account the demands arising in the development of the country and on the basis of a scientific analysis of the possibility of meeting those demands, proposed reorganization of the educational system for promoting the combination of education and productive labour and enabling the younger generation to acquire more than one skill.

On the Premier's initiative, the Party effected reorganization of education system in 1959.

As a result, it was made possible to remedy the shortcomings inherent to the former education system (senior middle school system)—certain divorcement of knowledge from actual life and of theory from practice, negligence of manual labour and lack of the conditions for a systematic acquisition of technique along a particular line. The new education system can fully meet the demand of socialist construction.

Under the new educational system, senior middle schools were abolished and a technical school system—two-year technical schools and two-year higher technical schools—was set up. These two forms of schools, free from the shortcomings incidental to the former senior middle school education system, make it possible to bring school education closer to actual life and provide students with conditions for acquiring technique and skill along with general knowledge.

The Party has paid deep attention to training the younger generation into socialist builders of all-round development who are immensely loyal to our Party and revolution and possess the knowledge about the latest science, technique and skill.

Schools of our country closely combine theory with practice and education with productive labour according to their respective features.

Primary and secondary schools give general education and, at the same time, teach basic production technique. These schools give an introduction to the fundamentals of modern production through lessons in natural sciences, and organize practice on experimental plots and at carpentry and smithery for pupils to acquire skill. Technical and higher technical schools arrange practical training at school workshops, on school experimental farms, at big factories, enterprises and on agro-stock farms for the students to deepen their knowledge of the fundamentals of modern production they have learned in classrooms and improve their practical skill.

Students of institutions of higher learning acquire advanced technique and skill as well as theoretical and practical knowledge of technical management and enterprise management by going through practical training at school workshops, on school experimental farms and by undergoing productive labour and practical training at places of production.

In the meantime, teachers are sent to factories and enterprises for a definite period to acquire technique and skill. And technical personnel in factories who have accumulated rich experience are drawn actively into the ranks of teachers.

Thanks to this new education system, in our country students are trained into harmoniously developed men of a new type with high cultural attainments.

Today, education of students is carried on in a fresh and live atmosphere in all schools in North Korea. Students enjoy recreation and carry on colourful activities after school hours, giving full play to their talent.

Students of many schools including the Yaksoo Middle School, the model school in the country, can play more than one musical instrument and are good at song and dance.

The country's students are thus being trained into reliable builders of communism who are boundlessly loyal to the Party and revolution, who are possessed of the latest scientific knowledge and modern technique.



# The Phoenixes of the Sea

Published below is a story about the noble communist spirit and mass heroism of the heroes of Kajin—phoenixes of the sea—who at the risk of their lives fought the raging sea for five days until they were saved.

THE year 1962 was drawing to a close. On the night of December 29 a fishing boat was engaged in fishing operations off the coast of Koju port. It was the "Democratic Youth"



Crewmen of Trawler No. 557

Trawler No. 558 of the Kajin Fishery in South Hamkyung Province.

While they were out at sea the fishermen received a news report that a typhoon was coming.



Crewmen of Trawler  
No. 558



All hands were called up and began to pull up the nets cast. But, alas, the nets would not come up, evidently they were caught on something in the depth of the sea.

Soon the storm came. In the terrible tempest the ropes slung over the both sides of the ship were broken and the net entangled the propeller of the ship. Now the ship was immobilized. It began to drift. It was like a man whose limbs were bound with a heavy iron chain. Riding on the mountainous waves the ship moved as the wind gushed.

\* \* \*

Around the noon on the following day, December 30, "Democratic Youth" Trawler No. 557 made home in the storm. But it learnt that its sistership No. 558 was not in and missing. The boat No. 557 sailed out again in the storm to locate the lost seamen. Not knowing the whereabouts of the ship floating on the furious vast sea, Trawler No. 557 searched the sea. It was no better than attempting to find a small leaf on the sea.

For hours the crew searched the missing men, but in vain. Doubts arose in their minds as to whether their comrades were lost for good.

At that moment, there was a wireless wave from Trawler No. 558.

"There they are!" some one cried out. The seamen on board Trawler No. 557 jumped for joy. But the night was pitch-dark, and the sea was still raging. It seemed altogether out of the question to locate Trawler No. 558 at that time of the night though it was known that she was around somewhere nearby. It was in the early hours of December 31, to be exact at 3:00 a.m., that they spotted the drifting Trawler No. 558. The ship was located thanks to the signal shots.

But the worst was yet to come.

Trawler No. 557 succeeded in casting ropes over to Trawler No. 558. But soon the raging waves loosened and took away the ropes that tied the two ships. The two ships again lost sight of each other.

It was about noon on the following day that the vessels met again. But it seemed that nature was testing man's strength and endurance. Mountainous waves hit the ship across the decks, and in no time the ships looked like lumps of ice floating on the sea. To cast over the ropes again was, indeed, a life and death struggle. Even before they cleared the decks of ice dusk fell... They had to put down the mast and wait for dawn.

But cables were frozen to the body of the ship

like a layer of concrete. Somehow they managed to crush the ice and drop the cables on the port side. But those on the starboard were caught in the piles of the stern and they would not move.

Now the ship lost its balance, and began to list sideways. At that moment another mountain-like wave was rolling in towards her. They knew that unless they changed the boat's position, the wave would swallow the boat and it would be sent to the bottom of the sea.

"Cut the cables!" the captain cried out. The assistant-captain Hong Sung Il in a flash took a sword and broke off the cables at one stroke.

The danger of being shipwrecked was gone, but the falling cables were entangled around the propeller. The ship had her legs chained, so to speak.

It seemed the lot of Trawler No. 557 who sailed out to save the lives of their comrades was at the mercy of the sea. But the hearts of the men pained at the thought of their comrades on Trawler No. 558 in distress.

However, the more tempestuous the elements became, the more courageous the men became. Recalling the unbending spirit of the anti-Japanese partisans, they struggled indomitably. They were inspired with a conviction in the final victory.

On the ice-covered deck the brave men worked all night. At last they managed to pull off the cables twisted around the propeller and eventually started the engine again.

Now Trawler No. 557 was free again and she ran after her sister boat which had disappeared by now.

But Trawler No. 557 found another trouble in store for her. The oil metre indicated that she had oil barely capable of making the home port.

"What should we do?" The men on Trawler No. 557 thought. No one had the slightest idea in which direction Trawler No. 558 had drifted away. To chase her on the vast sea—suppose, Trawler No. 557 runs out of oil! What, then, would be her fate?

"Well, fleet leader! What should we do now?"

"Of course, we must search the sea until the last drop of our oil is gone!"

"What shall we do if the oil..."

"It's right! We'll figure it out, when we locate her."

Such was the conversation between the captain and the fleet leader!

The night was over.

New Year 1963 came. Around eight o'clock in the evening the two ships met and they were





The crew of both ships after hitting the home port

roped together again. They steered northwest towards the port, but in the furious storm they made very little headway.

Now the first day of the New Year was over and the sea was wrapped in darkness.

On the early morning of the second day of the New Year, the ships received an unanticipated news from the headquarters. Enemy naval vessels—those of the U.S. imperialists who occupy South Korea and of the puppet army—might attack our boats in distress. Consequently Trawler No. 557, the headquarters ordered, should take on board the crew members of Trawler No. 558 and make home immediately.

Suddenly everyone began tense. But no one wished to leave one of their ships behind. Already the oil in the tank of Trawler No. 557 was almost gone. If her motor stop, the two ships again would be driven away in the strong northwest wind.

At this very moment the voice of the Minister of Fishery came through wireless.

"...We will discover you at any cost. Hold on to the last..."

On the land, the Ministry of Fishery and the Fishing Management Bureau of South Hamkyung Province did all they could to maintain contact

with the vessels. Through wireless they steered the courses for the boats in distress. All the available ships were mobilized to locate the ships. Though the weather was very bad airplanes kept searching the sea and the navy ships were sent out.

On the morning of January 2, the crew saw an airplane in the air.

For five days and nights they fought the raging sea with an unbending spirit. They were the phoenixes of the East Sea! At the sight of the airplane, they waved their hands and some were moved to tears.

As the Trawlers headed for the home port under the naval escort, Kim Geun Ha, a wireless operator of Trawler No. 557, was fast asleep. When the receiver was taken from his ears, a piece of skin came off with it. He got hardly a wink of sleep for five days and nights in the rough sea without removing earphone!

At eleven o'clock on the morning of January 3, after a drift of five days and nights Trawlers Nos. 557 and 558 cast anchor in the port of Shinpo, where thousands of people anxiously awaited their arrival. The port presented a tumultuous scene. People cheered and many wept for joy.





## A PALACE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Kim Chaik Polytechnical Institute plays an important role in the development of science and technology of our country.

Every year the institute trains hundreds of qualified engineers.

The history of the institute is still young. This year it is celebrating its 15th anniversary. It was in September 1948 that this institute was branched out from Kim Il Sung University.

Premier Kim Il Sung visited the institute six times after its

founding. He emphasized the need of "training technical personnel more, faster, and better." And the entire teaching staff of the polytechnical institute having imprinted the teachings of Comrade Kim Il Sung on their hearts have done their utmost to carry through his words.

The institute has turned out over 7,000 fine technical personnel since its founding. They are working as responsible personnel in all branches of the national economy.

Today the floor space of the institute buildings cover 70,000 square metres. There are in the campus over 100 laboratories, a school workshop with a floor space of 3,200 square metres, a library with more than 500,000 volumes, a big dormitory which can accommodate over 5,000, and various welfare establishments.

The institute is a five-year course school and it also offers evening and correspondence



courses and special correspondence courses for those in office. And there is also a two-year preparatory course in this institute.

The total number of students is over 16,000. They are all sons and daughters of workers and peasants from all parts of the country. At present there are nine faculties—geology, mining, metal, machine-building, electricity, etc.—with over 40 courses of study in the institute.

In addition, a number of students from the Vietnamese Democratic Republic, Indonesia, Togo, Cameroon and other countries of Asia and Africa are studying at this institute.

Now upwards of 500 teachers are on the staff. In conformity with the Party line of combining education with productive labour, the school curriculum allots more hours to subjects of basic theories on science and technology while emphasis is laid on practical training for one's specialty.

In the school workshop there are more than 40 kinds of machines including big boring machines and planers that students themselves have made in addition to the up-to-date machines provided by the state.

During the past few years students made over 1,300 kinds of experimental instruments and they came up with more than 100 new ideas and suggestions.

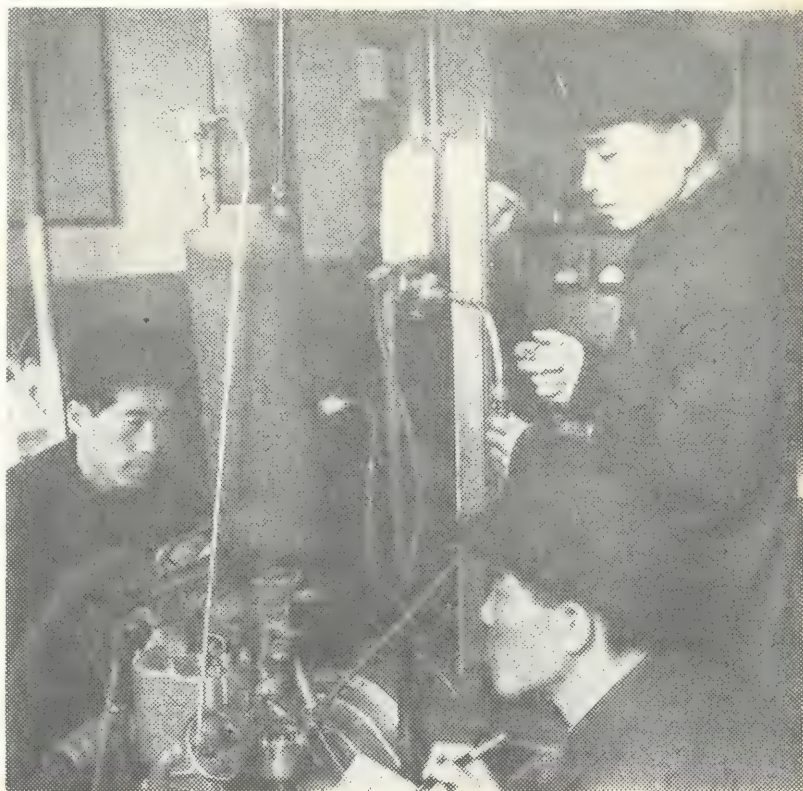
Upwards of 30 kinds of researches were successfully carried out by the students, with the result that they were able to manufacture an electronic computer and other machines. They also rendered assistance to the factories and enterprises with some fifty valuable suggestions on technical matters.

The state has paid great care to education and every year it appropriates a huge amount of fund for this purpose.



An experiment on electron tube (at the radio engineering department)

An experiment on saving fuel of internal combustion engines (at the engineering department)







Get-together with foreign students is often held at the dormitory

Every student of this institute, like those of all other institutes, is studying on state scholarships, without spending even a penny of his. Some students receive Kim Il Sung scholarship and Kim Chaik scholarship larger than the ordinary one. Particularly those students who have no one to rely on and the disabled soldier-stu-

dents are provided with everything, from food to clothing, by the state.

At present the institute maintains also a post-graduate course, a special research course and a special course for doctorate candidates. Then it has geology, mining, metal, machine and electricity research institutes.

## FACTORY ART SCHOOL

An art school was opened at the Moonchun Machine Factory. A spare-time school founded by the factory management, it aims at raising the ever-growing artistic skill of the workers and instructing them in relevant theories.

The school, a school of six months' course, has four departments: national music, dance, instrumental music and drama.

In it are enrolled some 100 workers who have been chosen from among the art circles of different shops.

The factory management bears all the expenses of the art school and sees to it that all conditions necessary for the school are ensured.

The school is staffed with able leaders of the factory art circles. Moreover, the management found class rooms and 60 odd kinds of musical instruments and other supplies for the school.

Besides the Moonchun Machine Factory many factories of our country have such art schools today.

**T**HE evening siren wails out over the compound of the Pyongyang Machine-parts Manufacturing Factory. Presently the workers begin to flock out of the factory gate chatting genially in groups. Among them is Bak Pil Wun, a young repair worker of the needle-making shop.

Often he talks about the skill of his opponents in chess games and how the volleyball team of his shop won the first place in the athletic meet of the factory. But more frequently he talks about his class on the previous day or the principles of new machines he has learned in books.

He has many years' experience in machine repairing and at present he is a worker-student at the Pyongyang Engineering College. Some 300 workers of this factory are studying at various schools.

The Pyongyang Engineering College is a factory college, set up in 1959 in the Pyongyang Textile Mill, and some 1,200 workers from 67 factories and enterprises in the city are enrolled in it.

The college offers two courses; regular and preparatory. The former is made up of textile engineering, textile machinery, food processing machinery, dyeing-processing, organic chemistry and electric automation departments. The preparatory course is for the workers whose educational level is that of junior middle school graduates.

The college is well equipped with all necessary facilities: a chemical laboratory stocked with over 1,000 kinds of chemicals, a physics laboratory with various apparatus and metres, a cabinet where over 1,800 machine parts are on display, a machine display room showing a section of textile equipment covering all textile processes, a library, a drafting room, etc. The college is operated by the management council appointed by the factories concerned. The council bears all the expenses needed for the operation of the college, and the students are not required to pay anything.

The college is little different from the regular colleges in its equipment and curriculum.

The worker-students, who have

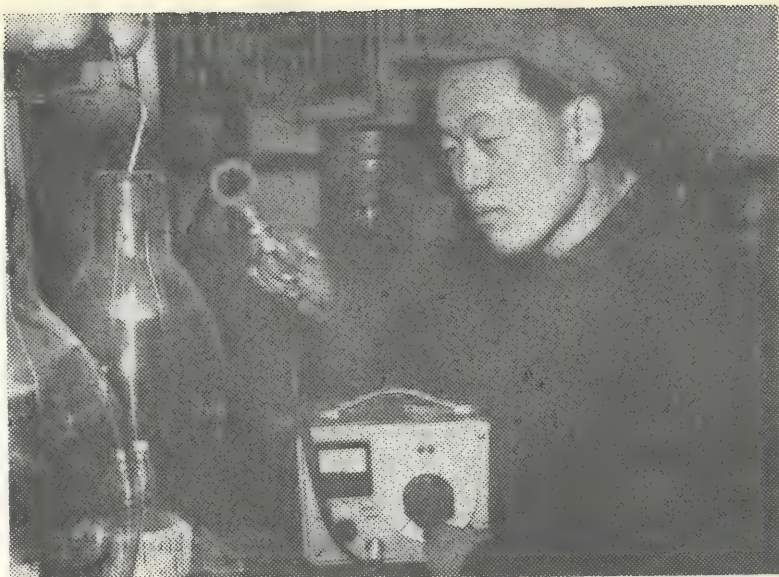


long years of practical experiences, are quick to grasp theoretical questions raised in lectures, and they introduce what they have learned into production.

Besides lecturing, the teachers devote much time to guiding the worker-students at their workbenches.

One day instructor Kim Ryang Do, head of the physics department, came to the needle-making shop where Bak Pil Wun was working. Pil Wun told the instructor about his idea of applying in needle making the method of high frequency metal heating that he had learned at his class. Though Bak had worked many years handling machines, he had little knowledge of electricity. Naturally there were some shortcomings in his idea, but the instructor encouraged him and lent a helping hand to him.

Next day Bak Pil Wun set about making a high frequency



Checking the high frequency oscillator of his own make

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## A Worker-student Makes Invention

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oscillator in the college laboratory. And all instructors of the physics department and many of his high-skilled co-workers—students of the electric automation department—came out to help him. After some ten failures the collective succeeded in making it. However, it was only a success registered at the college laboratory. Introducing it into production was another matter. Now in the factory laboratory, he set about making a high frequency induction furnace. Apparatus and metres needed for making it were brought in from the laboratory.

The teachers came to the factory to help him. After three month long efforts he succeeded in making a high frequency induction furnace. With the intro-

duction of it into production needle-making ceased to be harmful labour and the quality of products improved markedly. Last year Bak Pil Wun made six new devices and invented an automatic machine.

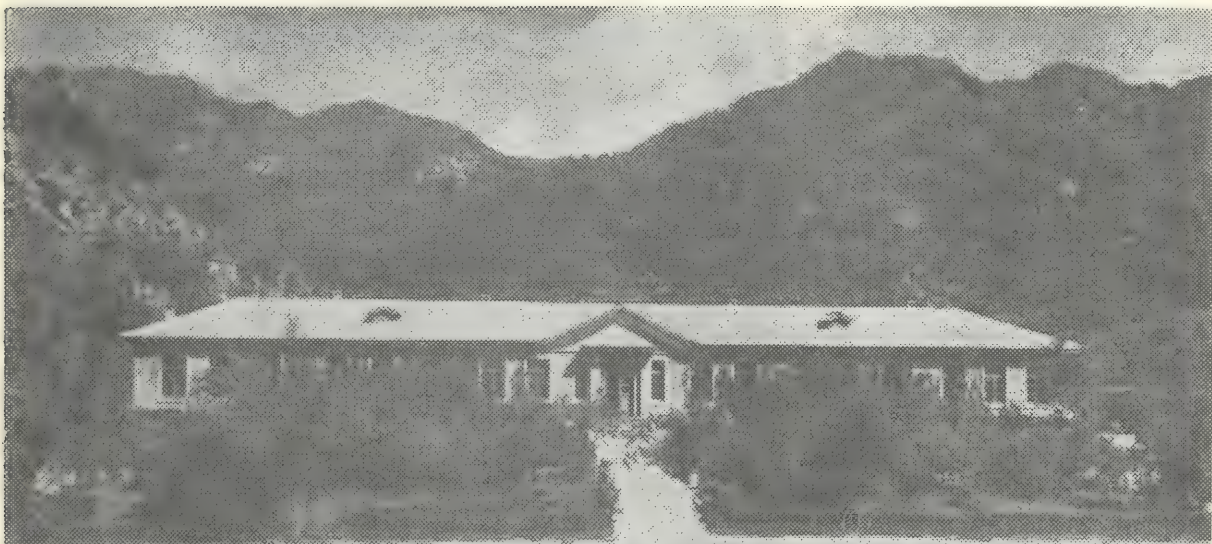
He stands high in school work and workers call him student-inventor.

There are numerous Bak Pil Wuns in factory engineering colleges of our country.

Bak Pil Wun (centre) is seen here consulting with his class-mates about the high frequency induction furnace he has designed







## *A Middle School in a Mountain Region*

**I**N Changsung County in North Pyongan Province, a mountainous region in the north, stands the Yaksoo Middle School. It is a small school housed in a one-storey building and its enrollment is only 200. A class like the second-year form of the primary section has only six pupils.

Yet this little middle school is well known throughout the country. As a matter of fact, in the field of general education there is a movement on. It is a movement for following the shining example of the Yaksoo Middle School.

### **NEW CIRCUMSTANCES, BEAUTIFUL ETHICS**

There are some 5,000 trees growing healthily around the school. Tall trees, white birches and poplars, are to be found around the playground and at a distance from the school building. Then fruit-trees—peaches,

apples, pears, plums—stand in rows behind the school. Besides, there are more than 1,400 grapevines and wide strawberry-beds as well as many flower-beds in the compound.

These school orchards and gardens are laid out in full consideration of their educative effects.

The trees have been transplanted in the past several years under a definite plan. In this the teachers took the lead, and the pupils helped them. Moreover, a promenade was built along the Namchun River.

In the orchard one will see baskets, big and small, hung on boughs. These are for the fallen fruits.

Whenever the pupil sees a fallen fruit, he picks it up and put it in the basket. There are a few apples to be found in each basket.

It is seven or eight years since the school was built. But not a

single window-pane has been broken and one cannot find even a knife scratch on the desk.

There is not a speck of dust in the whole corridors and classrooms. If by any chance there is a piece of paper dropped on the playground, the first one who notices it picks it up silently.

If a stranger happens to pass by the school, he is sure to be greeted with an unexpected Young Pioneers' salute from the neatly dressed pupils.

One day there was found a purse containing some 20 won in the lost-and-found-box hanging on the wall of the entrance-hall. But nobody knew who put the purse into the box.

Several days went by, but nobody laid his hands on the purse.

A few days later the principal of the school asked the entire pupils if there was any one who had lost the purse. He also asked who had picked it up and put



it in the lost-and-found-box. Still there was no answer.

After a lot of inquiry it came to light that the purse belonged to one of the visitors who had come to the school a few days ago.

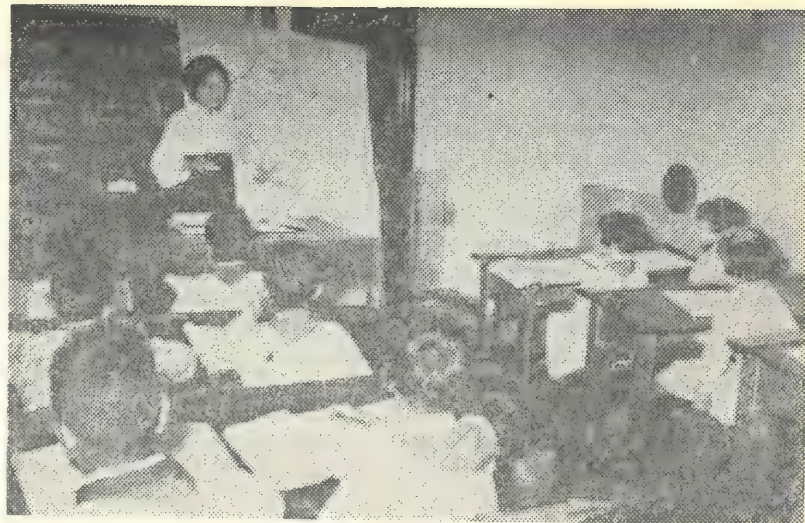
The purse was returned to the owner, but who the finder was still remains secret.

### ALL HONOUR OR TOP-HONOUR STUDENTS

There was a girl named Rye Soon. She was a first-year grade pupil of the primary section. She could not read even at the end of the year.

This worried Kim Yung Ja, her class teacher, very much. The teacher called at the pupil's house every evening and helped the girl with her studies. Later with the approval of the girl's parents, Kim Yung Ja took the girl to her house and taught her how to read and write character by character. They lived together.

More than once Kim Yung Ja did not get a wink of sleep think-



The second year class of the primary course of the school

ing how to help her pupil make progress in her studies. For her class she had to draw up two syllabi: one for the whole class, the other, for Rye Soon.

But, eventually Rye Soon came to be able to read and write faultlessly. That day the teacher was so glad that she almost gave her a hearty embrace.

Now Rye Soon, once a big

worry to the teacher, has become a proud top-honour student in the second-year grade.

Mutual-aid study groups have been organised among the pupils by village.

They learn from each other, and do home work together. And they love lower-grade pupils like their own little brothers and sisters.

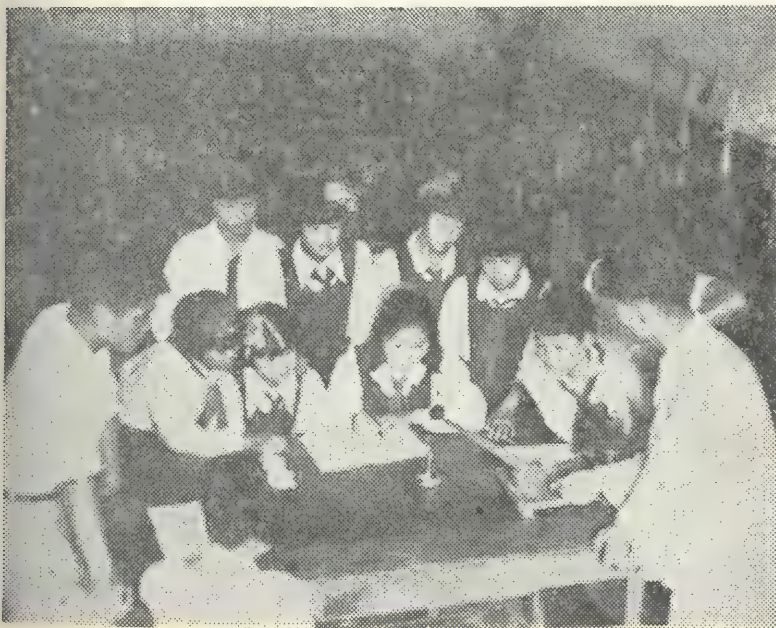
Thanks to the tireless efforts of the teachers and the mutual aid among the pupils, every pupil has become honour or top-honour pupil, mostly top-honour pupil, in every examination since early 1962.

They are excellent, however, not only in their examinations.

Through all kinds of experiments and practices they reinforce what they have learned in class, and by combining study with productive labour they work hard to train themselves into able workers. Besides well-equipped laboratories for the study of biology, chemistry and physics, the school has an experimental plot, an experimental workshop and an animal stall. No small part of these establishments were built by the teachers and the pupils themselves.

Take the biological laboratory

Pupils in the physics lab





for instance. It has more than 1,400 kinds of visual aid materials including stuffed specimens of birds, mammals, insects, fishes. Among them are many caught in the mountains and brooks in this area.

The students of the first- and second-year forms of the secondary section who study botany and the students of the technical section who practise in farming planted hems for the first time in this area and gathered a good harvest. They also succeeded in getting a new cross strain of maize and cultivated red-pepper by a new farming method, with the result that per-jungbo yield of pepper went up nearly two times as against the previous years.

Besides, they improved some 21,000 fruit-trees and succeeded in breeding geese with grass.

#### FOR AN ALL-ROUND DEVELOPMENT OF MEN

The future builders of Communism must not only be equipped with knowledge, skill and high morality, but also possess rich emotions and good health.

They must become competent and harmoniously developed workers of a new type.

To this end the teachers of

the school set the following target at the initial stage:

"Everyone should become a good player on one or more musical instruments and in one or more ball-games!"

But the efforts of the instructors in music and physical culture alone were not enough to attain this purpose.

The principal took the lead in this programme, too.

Every evening he sat before the piano or played on the Kaya-keum (a Korean national musical instrument).

Soon other teachers followed the suit and began learning how to play Ajaing and Yangkeum (national instruments). Then they took music lessons from the music teacher.

In the meantime, the teachers spent an hour every morning to do some running and iron bar exercises. They also learned from the physical culture instructor sports technics and how to be a referee.

The boy students enthusiastically practised heavy gymnastics. Then teacher Kang Yung Ja felt the necessity of teaching calisthenics to the girls.

Being a graduate of a normal school, Kang Yung Ja knew something about callisthenics and she brushed up what she had

learned. And every Sunday she went to the county seat of Changsung and learned fundamental theory and movements from a special teacher. In this way, every teacher become capable of teaching one or more branch of sports and art to the students.

Sport and art activities began showing signs of life among the students thanks to all kinds of circles and to the activists.

Tak Yung Ja was a girl who thought "study is first and nothing else matters." She was very lukewarm in learning the Kaya-keum. Huh Bong Wun, one of her class-mates, wanted Yung Ja to learn to play a Kayakeum like her. So Bong Wun called at her house every evening.

The night in the mountainous region is frightful particularly to a girl like Huh Bong Wun. However, every night she went over the hill to Yung Ja's house to teach her how to play Kaya-keum. It was, she felt, a great joy to teach her friend. She sang all the way in her regular journey to her friend's.

In this way, five months after the teachers set their target, every student became a good player on one or more musical instruments and in one or more

(Continued on page 34.)

Pupils give an ensemble of national instruments





# Upholding His Lofty Ideas

KIM ZWA HYUK

The country is liberated.

Led by Comrade Kim Il Sung we returned home from the victorious anti-Japanese partisan struggle.

Crowds of people. Joys and cheers.

A new life was seething in the victorious fatherland.

The fatherland had inspired us to a great, sacred struggle, infusing into us indefatigable courage and strength.

Comrade Kim Il Sung imbued our hearts with patriotism at all times—during those difficult marches when we were going through stern ordeals and in those adverse circumstances, when the meagre meal ration had run out and we were subsisting on the withered grass gathered from under the snow.

He had often told us about the lovely landscape of the fatherland, about the dear native land where our forefathers lie buried.

When we sat around a campfire after an arduous march, full of deep emotion and looking at the southern sky over the fatherland, he would tell us about the tasty Pyongyang buckwheat noodles, about the grey mullet of the Daidong River, about the balmy spring in Mangyungdai.

Upon returning to the homeland, I thought I should soon accompany him on a visit to Mangyungdai, a place with a history.

The mere thought of visiting Mangyungdai would give me pleasure.

For me, a man born in the alien land of Chientao, Mangyungdai meant a place dear to my heart.

Days and even a month passed after we returned home. Yet my desire of visiting Mangyungdai was not realized.

But unlike me, it appeared. Comrade Kim Il Sung had forgotten about the plan to visit Mangyungdai, the place that lived always in his heart.

He was too busy. While all sorts of good-for-nothings disguising themselves as patriots were engaged in dirty sectarian activities, he was mapping out a great plan for the future of the Korean revolution, having conversations with many comrades from early morning till late at night, visiting factories and enterprises to acquaint himself with the situation there and organizing and mo-

bilizing the working people for the creation of a new life.

Every day he worked, sparing even a minute or second.

But one day he put down the pen, went towards the window of the office room and stood gazing far in the distance, deep in thought. He called me and instructed me to visit a man named Kang Soo Duk residing in a district across the Botong River.

"He'll be pleased to hear from me... Tell him now that the country is liberated I shall shortly be returning to the homeland!"

I set out at once for Kang Soo Duk's home.

Old man Kang Soo Duk was beside himself with joy when he heard about Comrade Kim Il Sung.

During the conversations with him, I learned he was Comrade Kim Il Sung's uncle on his mother's side.

It was a short distance and it would not have taken Comrade Kim Il Sung long to visit his old uncle. But he was not going to make a personal visit to his relatives before he met the entire people.

I presumed therefore that, contrary to what I expected when first returning to the homeland, it would probably be some time before he visited Mangyungdai.

A few days before the Pyongyang city mass meeting on October 14, 1945 where he made his historic first speech, I accompanied Comrade Kim Il Sung on his visit to the Kangsun Steel Works.

A happy thought struck me, for I had a feeling he would drop in Mangyungdai on his way to the steel works.

Mangyungdai stands almost within calling distance from where we were driving. It was early autumn and the fields were rippling with golden ears and hills were clothed with a thick growth of young pine trees.

"The landscape of my native land is as beautiful as ever," said Comrade Kim Il Sung to himself, looking out of the window of the car. He seemed to be reflecting on the days of his early life.

I felt happy at the thought that during the trip I would have a chance to visit Mangyungdai,



a place dear to our hearts.

Comrade Kim Il Sung stopped the car when we reached a point from which the road to Mangyungdai branched off.

He got out of the car and stood for a while looking in the direction of Mangyungdai.

"Mangyungdai lies over there.... It's a good place... Comrade Zwa Hyuk, you go there in place of me. You will find it a nice place...." said Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Surprised at his remarks, I looked at him questioningly. It seemed he was lost in deep thought. Presently he went on:

"... It's twenty years since I left... My grandfather and grandmother live there. Convey my words of greetings to them. And tell them now that the country is liberated I'll shortly return home. And also tell them that they will see the advent of a good world... Well, I'll see you again tomorrow morning at this point."

I remembered what he had often told us: in his childhood he would never fail to serve his grandfather first when he picked ripe peaches and his grandfather and grandmother had told him many stories.

During the 15 years of the anti-Japanese partisan struggle, he had surely not forgotten even for a day his native land, the land where he was born and spent his early boyhood, the land which he had not seen for many years since he left it, the land overrun by the enemy. The land was now full of jubilation over the liberation.

He had fought death-defyingly to take back the land from the Japanese imperialist robber.

He must naturally have a great desire to visit his home village. But he was looking far into the future. He had many revolutionary tasks before him, which he must carry out. Founding of a Party, establishment of a genuine people's power, enforcement of democratic reforms and other revolutionary tasks called for his leadership.

He had first to meet the steel makers of Kangsun to discuss state affairs with them.

Comrade Kim Il Sung gazed at the mountain peaks of his native village for a while before he got back in the car.

At a loss as to what I should do at that moment, I hesitated. I could hardly bring myself to go along, even though he had told me to do so.

Plucking up my courage I said, "May I suggest that you pay a short visit?" He looked at me for a moment and said: "No, not now... I'll drop in next time."

With these words, he left for the Kangsun Steel Works.

Overcome with emotion, I kept standing there

for some time.

A man regarding his destiny and that of the fatherland as one, he left without dropping in his native village lying within calling distance. The revolutionary cause is his first and foremost concern.

"He is, indeed, a great man," I said to myself, following the car with my eyes.

I made up my mind to learn from his lofty ideas and, following his example, to become a faithful Party member boundlessly loyal to the fatherland and the people.

It was a great honour as well as pleasure for me to accompany such a great Leader. But in that particular case I had to go alone, though reluctant.

I walked along the road, the road he had gone along in his childhood, the road he passed over when, anxious about the destiny of the fatherland, then a ruined country, he had set out for Northeast China, his mind filled with lofty ideas. As I walked along the road, I recalled those arduous days of the past ten odd years.

I remembered what happened in those trying days of the northern Manchurian expedition. This is one of my unforgettable memories. He personally came to our company and told us: "Nothing is more valuable to us than the interests of the revolution. Let's place the interests of the revolution above the interests of the individual."

It was in the summer of 1935 when our company was stationed in the neighbourhood of Santaohotzu of Ningnan County. We had just arrived there after a march across the thick virgin forest of the Laoyeh ridge which, people say, is inaccessible even for the mountain bird. Men of our company were very tired after this march. Just at that time, we learned through our liaison that Comrade Kim Il Sung was coming to visit our company. This news aroused immense joy among the men of our company. They were going to meet for the first time him whom they deeply revered. Fatigue and pain were forgotten.

"How are you?" he asked us with a benevolent smile, giving each of us a warm, friendly handshake.

"You must be very tired now. You need rest," he said after reading our face.

We were surprised to hear his words. We had made thorough preparations for resuming our march, overcoming fatigue and not relaxing the tense posture. We wondered if anyone had inadvertently said or done something that led him to advise us to take a rest.

Our presumption proved unfounded.

A man with a keen insight, he did not fail to



notice the sign of fatigue on the faces of the men.

Comrade Kim Il Sung talked with the men of our company, asking them where they hailed from, about the special products of their native provinces and if they had parents and families.

A man so affectionate toward soldiers, he was not merely a commander. He showed us paternal love, and it was therefore natural that we opened our hearts to him, pouring out our innermost thoughts to him.

He listened to our open-hearted, simple words and then remarked:

"You've told me many good things. Now I think it is my turn."

Here is what he told us:

"... Revolution is a struggle one wages at the risk of one's life.

"You can't expect the revolution to be smooth sailing. It involves the shedding of sweat and blood.

"Our goal is to carry out a revolution to restore the country and bring a happy life to all people. It is for this purpose that you have taken up arms, ready to lay down lives if need be.

"It is a matter of great honour to carry out a revolution.

"But the road of revolution is, as you are experiencing now, attended with difficulties. Whenever we come across difficulties, we must remember the country under the enemy's occupation, our land trampled underfoot by the enemy and the poorly-clad and hunger-stricken parents, wives and children.

"Concern ourselves first about the revolution. Picture the happy future when all people are able to eat well, wear fine clothes and lead a good life. The day will surely come when we enjoy such a happy life. But happiness does not come of itself; it must be won.

"This is the sacred task we have to fulfil.

"No one will flinch before difficulties when he thinks of this task. Isn't that so?"

His great ideas moved us all.

Comrade Kim Il Sung finished his words, but we remained sitting there speechless for some time, deep in thought.

Our firm resolution defied pain and fatigue.

His words aroused burning passion in our hearts and gave rise to fresh courage.

His words strongly appealed to our hearts, not only because of the power of influence they carried but also because of his high principles of dedicating all to the interests of the fatherland and the revolution and the example he showed by trans-

lating the principles into practice in his daily activities.

He chose the path of sacred struggle for the liberation of the country overrun by the enemy, for the liberation of the 30 million people from slavery.

He had been face to face with death many times, but he marched on, looking forward to the flowering fatherland.

On those difficult marches in the biting cold when we were making our way through deep snow he stood like a beacon in the van of the column; during fierce battles on the cold-wind-swept Changpei mountains he mapped out a far-reaching plan for the restoration of the fatherland and elaborated on a programme of building people's Korea following liberation; commanding partisan units he broke through the forest of enemy bayonets, marched into the homeland under the heel of the alien oppressors, and raised a torchlight in Bocheonbo, blazing the path of struggle for the 30 million Korean people. He is none other than General Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean nation.

His great ideas and lofty morality have always led us to victory.

Deep in thought I made my way to Mangyungdai. Not until Mangyungdai came in sight did I rouse myself from these reflections.

In this way, Comrade Kim Il Sung has been always showing us practical examples, today as well as yesterday.

Laying to my heart his noble ideas of devoting all to the revolution, I quickened my pace with vigor towards Mangyungdai.

It was on that day, that is, on October 14, 1945, when Comrade Kim Il Sung made his first historic speech addressed to the entire Korean people at the Pyongyang city mass meeting, on the very day when he extended his first greetings after his triumphant return home to the entire Korean people that he visited his native village Mangyungdai.

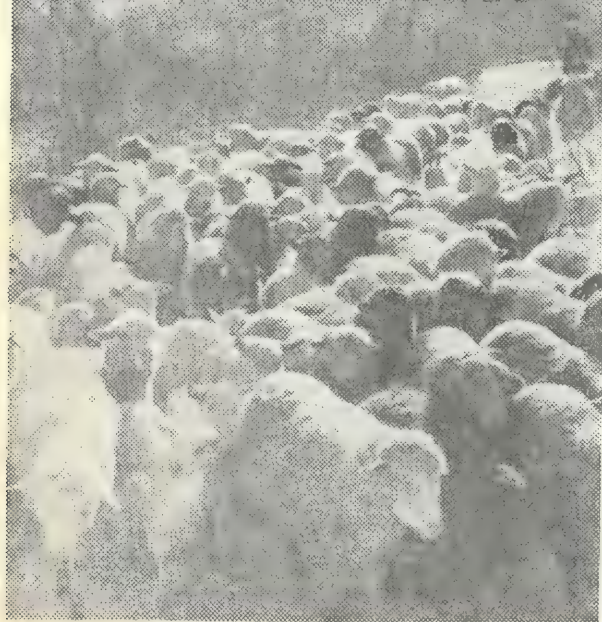
His great, lofty ideas dedicating all to the revolution led the 15-year long arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle to victory and have brought up tens of thousands of real communists who unhesitatingly lay down their lives in the interests of revolution.

The great, lofty ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung are flowering in the hearts of the entire Korean people and have become an ideological weapon and a radiant beacon of the great Chullima era, the era of the Workers' Party.

The Korean people led by his great ideas will be ever victorious.



## *A County Meets Its Own Demands*



**I**N August 1962 a Joint Meeting of Local Party and Economic Functionaries was held in Changsung County, one of the mountainous counties in Korea.

At the meeting Comrade Kim Il Sung gave instructions on enhancing the role of counties so as to radically improve the cultural and material standards of the people by exploiting mountains to the best advantage in mountainous regions and developing local industry, agriculture and animal husbandry in conformity with local conditions.

Premier Kim Il Sung's instructions have brought about remarkable changes in all parts of the country.

In Rangrim County where mountains make up 96.5 per cent of the total area wonderful changes have taken place.

### **DEVELOPMENT OF LOCAL INDUSTRY ON THE BASIS OF ITS OWN RAW MATERIAL BASES**

Under the guidance of the Rangrim County Party Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the county set about, first of all, expanding the food-processing factory to meet for itself the demands for soy, bean paste, edible oil, bean curds

and other accessory foods and make various food-stuffs from potatoes, one of the main products of the county.

The chairman of the county Party committee and other functionaries of the county gave intensive guidance so as to complete the work of expanding the food-processing factory at an early date. A new boiler room was added to the factory. Local reserve manpower and materials were mobilized in building the boiler room. The factory equipped itself with over 20 machines including an oil-press and bean-grinding machines, with the help of other factories and mills in the county. Now the factory can process over 1,000 tons of wild fruits and potatoes, and brew over 400 tons of liquor and soft drinks a year.

Experiences gained in expanding the food-processing factory tended to further enhance the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance among the workers of other local industrial factories in the county, the spirit of making for oneself what one lacks and exploring what one is short of. And all local industrial factories have made speedy development.

At the textile factory where women make up a majority of employees, workers made for themselves 50 weaving machines. Now the daily output of fabrics at this factory is trebled. The fittings and furniture factories repaired and readjusted the existing equipment on their own, and built new structures and installed new equipment with due consideration for the local raw materials supply and manpower.

As a result, production went up 2-3 times in local industrial factories.

Thanks to the rapid growth of production in the local factories, per capita production of fabrics reached 16.5 metres in the county. The county supplies to other counties soy, bean paste, liquor and furniture, after fully meeting its own requirements.

The variety of goods expanded and their quality improved. Particularly, with the active assistance of the co-op farmers, rich resources of wild fruits, fibre and oil-bearing plants were tapped, and over 500 hectares of land were secured for raw material cultivation. As a result, more than 50 per cent of the raw materials needed for the local industrial factories are obtained in the county itself, and a solid foundation has been laid for a speedy development of the local industry.

This year will see two new factories going up in the county—a flax mill with an annual capa-



city of 1,500 tons and a paper mill with a production capacity of 1,000 tons.

### ABUNDANT LIFE OF PEASANTS

People in this mountainous county has striven to exploit mountain wealth for the improvement of their life. A committee for exploitation of mountains was established in the county and mountain exploitation teams were organized on the co-op farms.

Survey teams explored mountains and studied the distribution of natural resources. On this basis a forward-looking plan was drawn up to exploit mountains to the best advantage.

The co-op farm members gathered medicinal herbs and mountain fruits, and when the co-op farm members were busy with farming, workers and office employees gave a helping hand to the mountain exploitation teams. They gathered large quantities of wealth by exploiting mountains, some 160 tons of wild fruits included. In 1962 cash income of co-op farmers from the exploitation was 3.3 times that in 1960.

Animal husbandry, too, has made rapid progress in the county. The county chiefly breeds grass-eating animals. It has pastures for sheep and cattle. Meanwhile bee-keeping is carried on in a

big way in the lower reaches of the Jangjin River.

Stock breeding had been poor in this county. But today the number of domestic animals such as sheep, cattle and hogs per household has increased 1.4 times as compared with 1961.

In the same period, income from the joint stock breeding at the co-op farms grew 2.4 times.

Extensive cultivation of such high-yielding crops as potatoes, maize, and flax in accordance with local conditions and wide introduction of advanced farming methods have resulted in harvesting bumper crops. In 1962 the county gathered a record crop harvest. Per-hectare yield of potatoes more than doubled as compared with 1960.

In 1962 co-operative farm member households earned on the average 3 tons and 6 kilograms of food grain and 1,279 won of cash.

These figures mean a two-fold increase in food grain income and a 2.7-fold rise in cash income as against 1960.

Inhabitants of the county, who had asked the government for grain loan, sold to the government several thousand tons of potatoes in 1962 after setting aside enough food grain for a year.

The life of the population in Rangrim County is becoming more abundant day by day, demonstrating the correctness of the policy of the Workers' Party of Korea.

### A PRIMARY SCHOOL FOR 13 CHILDREN

There is a small school in Gaichug in Samjiyun County, Ryanggang Province, one of the northernmost mountainous provinces of our country.

It is Gaichug Primary School and its total enrolment is only thirteen. It was only a few years ago that the primary school was set up.

Until the Fatherland Liberation War (June, 1950) there was hardly any inhabitants to be found in this region. But a new state farm came into being on the Baigmo plateau and, with the flourishing of lumber-

ing a small village appeared. Then there were some school-age children in the village.

There was a school but it was four kilometers away from the village. But the state believing that it would be too hard for the children to go to the school four kilometres away, decided to build a new school for them.

When the school was completed a principal and a teacher were appointed. The government saw to it that the school is provided with all supplies and materials needed for education.



# KOREAN LITERATURE IN RECENT YEARS

LI SANG TAI

July 27, 1953 marks the day of great victory for the Korean people in the sacred Fatherland Liberation War against the armed aggressors of 16 countries headed by the U.S. imperialists.

Following the victory in the war, the Workers' Party of Korea led by Comrade Kim Il Sung mapped out a plan to build a socialist paradise on the debris of war and has turned the country into a powerful socialist industrial-agricultural one.

This great historic change is a fruition of the Chullima movement.

The Korean people forging ahead at the speed of Chullima, legendary winged horse capable of covering a thousand ri a day, have wrought great changes in all spheres of political, economic and cultural life.

In the post-war period, the Korean literature, under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea and adhering to socialist realism as the only right method of writing, has made an all-round development in the course of the Chullima march. For the Korean literature, it is a struggle for its own development to defend the banner of socialist realism.

The Second Korean Writers' Congress in October 1956, upholding the decisions of the Third Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, affirmed its championing of the Communist partisanship of literature and firm adherence to the banner of socialist realism, leaving no room for international revisionism to infiltrate.

Our experience proves that genuine efflorescence in literary creation can be achieved only when the bourgeois and revisionist trends are exposed and repudiated and the principle of socialist realism is upheld.

Literature and art of socialist realism must essentially be based on the life of the people.

The rapidly developing reality of our country in the post-war period called upon the writers to go deeper into the life of the people.

In order to mirror the reality of the Chullima march and represent the lofty morality and com-

munist features of the Chullima riders who are endeavouring to speed up socialist construction, it is necessary for our writers to go deeper into the actual life of the heroic nation.

When the nation fought the U.S. aggressors, Korean writers joined the ranks of the combatants and today they live and carry on literary activities among the heroic Chullima riders who are creating a great life in factories, on farms, on the sea and in mines.

Just as a flourishing tree strikes roots deep in the soil, our literature, having taken roots deep in the life of the people, has developed into a genuine people's literature truthfully portraying the thoughts and feelings of the popular masses.

As the Korean literature developed in the post-war period basing itself firmly on the life of the people, the principle of contemporaneity was implemented all the more thoroughly. Illustrative of this is the fact that numerous works of contemporary theme appeared.

Writing works of contemporary theme has been the main trend of Korean literature in the post-war period. The theme was taken chiefly from the struggle of the working class for the post-war reconstruction of the national economy, from the struggle for completing the socialist transformation of agriculture and strengthening the material and technical basis of the socialist agriculture, and from the moral qualities of the Chullima riders.

Yoon Se Joong's **Through an Ordeal** and **The Blast Furnace Breathes** deal with the workers' struggle in the field of iron and steel manufacture which was very important for the development of the national economy and socialist construction in the post-war days.

**The Blast Furnace Breathes** treats of the heroic struggle of the working class, who in response to the Party's call built blast furnaces displaying the spirit of self-reliance. Overcoming all difficulties they built the furnace with home-made equipment and with their own technique. Shin Ko Song's play **Forerunners**, Li Keun Yung's



# MOOSAN MINE







The Moosan Mine is the biggest iron mine in our country. It is estimated that its deposits will reach 1,300 million tons.

The entire mine is mechanised or automated, from mining and dressing to scraping and transporting. Before long every process will be automated at this mine.

At present, in the mine there is one technician for every 20 employees, then some 700 of the employees are attending the spare-time technical college set up at the mine.

In the mine there are also many cultural, public health, and service establishments.

In 1967, the last year of the current Seven-Year Plan, this mine will annually produce more than 3,500,000 tons of dressed ore.

Dressed ore is constantly shipped out





Workers of the Maintenance and Repair Shop have a little discussion  
on technical problems for raising the grade of minerals

View of the ball mill shop



A part of the ore-dressing centre







On Sundays or holidays the workers go for a hike or a picnic. Then some go to cinema or visit the club



At the Higher Mining School set up in the mine, children of the workers of this mine are studying. The photo shows students in a chemical lab



medium-length story **First Harvest**, Li Yong Ak's verses **Pyongnam Irrigation Project** and Chun Se Bong's **New Spring in Sukkaool**, treat of the struggle of the people for completing the socialist transformation of agriculture and strengthening the material and technical basis of socialist agriculture.

**New Spring in Sukkaool** gives a broad, vivid picture of the historic processes of the development of agriculture in Korea. Creation of varied characters marked by distinct individualities, combination of vividness and truthfulness in description, refined language and full expression of national traits—these lend the novel rich ideological content and artistic value.

Another success our post-war literature has attained in embodying contemporaneity is the fact that many collective works, the literary works by joint efforts of the labouring masses, have appeared.

In support of the literary policy of the Workers' Party of Korea on developing literature and art on a mass foundation, the working masses take an active part in literary creation. And many poems, novels, plays and scenarios came from the pen of working men and women representing their life, thoughts and feelings. Among the recently published collections of literary works by working people are **Young People's Work Place** and **The Ranks of the Youth**.

The mass literature and art with their own splendid aesthetic quality and new finds have contributed to the development of literature and art. Moreover, from the ranks of amateur writers and artists many able ones appeared to replenish constantly the ranks of professional writers and artists.

Our literature, while promptly and keenly reflecting the progress of the times, has given no less weight to historical theme. Li Ki Yung, one of the eminent writers of modern Korean literature, and many other writers have written books about the patriotic tradition of the Korean people who fought against foreign aggressors and exploiters. Typical of such works are Li Ki Yung's trilogy **The Dooman River**, Choi Myung Ik's novel **Suh San Daisa** and Li Keun Yung's novel **The Chungchun River**.

Li Ki Yung's **The Dooman River**, a voluminous chronological novel, deals with events of historical significance covering a long period in a comprehensive and varied manner, demonstrating the matured artistry of the author. It treats of the national liberation struggle of the Korean people against the Japanese imperialists and their hench-

men from the latter part of the 19th century when the patriotic people fought against the aggression of foreign capitalism up to the time of the country's liberation on August 15, 1945. This novel is a sister volume to the author's another trilogy **Land**, on which the writer is working. These two trilogies will in effect give a great chronological epic generalizing by artistic means the struggle of the Korean people in modern times.

A most striking, creative trend in the Korean literature in the post-war period, especially in recent years, is the typification of Chullima riders—heroes of our times and Red soldiers of the Party—and of the communist revolutionaries who took up arms against the Japanese colonialists in the 1930's.

The images of communists with their noble political and moral qualities, sturdy revolutionary spirit, unflagging fighting spirit and lofty humanitarianism constitute the main features of the Korean literature today. They contribute greatly to equipping our working people with communist world outlook.

Dramas **We Are Happy**, **Red Agitator** and **Echo**, novels **The Crape-myrtle** and **A Travelling Companion** and other successful literary works depict the changes of the times and the growth of communist moralities in the course of the grand Chullima march.

Heroes and heroines of these works are not only innovators in socialist construction but also true communist educators who are transforming laggards through education.

The heroine of the play **Red Agitator** Li Sun Ja, a girl agitator of a work-team of a co-operative farm, persistently works to educate and remodel those who are not yet free from egoism and builds up her work-team into a Chullima work-team, a communist collective. All members of the work-team take an active part in work and collective life, become Chullima riders, men of the new communist type.

In this way the Chullima riders have become new heroes and heroines in the Korean literature. They represent more developed positive characters in the literature of socialist realism.

In the post-war period the Korean writers have achieved fresh successes in portraying the anti-Japanese partisans. The indomitable revolutionary spirit and communist morality displayed by the anti-Japanese partisans in the arduous revolutionary struggle for freedom and independence of the country move and inspire the people.

Autobiographical novel **Dawn** by Bak Dal, an



anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter, Song Yung's play **Phoenix**, Bak Ryung Bo's play **Sunflower** and its sequel **The Daughter of the Sun** and scenarios **Love the Future! Friends! Let's Go with Us!** vividly portray the unbending revolutionary spirit of the communist fighters. For this reason these works have a greater force of appeal to the masses than the works of other themes. Here is an instance illustrating this.

In 1960 students of the Hamheung Medical College donated their skin to a seriously burnt boy, a third degree burn case covering 40 per cent of the body. It was learned later that in

this noble deed of the students, the inspiration that the play **Sunflower** exerted on the students played no small part.

Korean literature today, a powerful ideological weapon in the hands of the masses of the working people, serves for the realization of the cause of socialism and communism.

Korean literature in the post-war period representing the Chullima spirit under the banner of socialist realism is the most revolutionary, progressive literature, the loftiest and most truthful. literature which is flowering with its roots struck deep in great life.

## NATIONAL MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS IMPROVED

Notable success has been registered in improving the national musical instruments of Korea for the further development of the national music.

For instance, the Musical Instrument Restoration and Improvement Committee organized by the members of the Korean People's Army Ensemble has been working on the improvement of folk instruments. Recently they succeeded in expanding the range of 36 kinds of instruments including Kayakeum,

Haikeum, Sainap. Then many are reformed to play a chromatic scale instead of a five tone scale. The national instruments are improved in such a way that the control of colour and volume of the tone has become more flexible as required in instrumental ensembles.

At the same time several new wind or other instruments were made or restored. With shells they restored "Ragak," one of the first national wind instruments of the country and known for its deep, appealing tone, then they spent some 3,000

mandays in making "Konghoo," a 35-stringed instrument with some 1,230 delicate parts.

In this way, they have invented, improved, or restored more than 100 instruments. Their example is being followed by many theatrical workers, students and research fellows.



Ragak



Ajaing



Grand Haikeum



# Reckless Provocations of U.S. Imperialism in South Korea

LI CHAN

The U.S. imperialists have further intensified the preparations for a new war of aggression and military provocations in South Korea.

A short while ago Kennedy said that for some time henceforth the U.S. aerial photographing planes would fulfil to the best advantage the role of inspecting North Korea and other areas. And recently U.S. Defence Secretary McNamara declared that in the Far East the U.S. was still concentrating its main military efforts on South Korea and that he saw no possibility of reducing the economic and military aid to South Korea. His declaration reveals the U.S. imperialists' design to step up aggression and war preparations in South Korea.

Lately the U.S. imperialist aggressive circles sent Felt, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Forces in the Pacific, chief of the intelligence staff of the U.S. Fifth Air Force and many other homicidal generals to South Korea to inspect military installations and hold "South Korea-U.S. high level military talks". The American generals gave their South Korean puppets detailed instructions on "modernizing the South Korean army" and "strengthening their war preparedness" for the purpose of increasing tension.

All the moves of U.S. imperialism in South Korea are evidence that they are frantically furthering preparations for a new aggressive war.

Recently the U.S. imperialists again shipped into South Korea new type jet planes, various types of naval vessels and "Lacrosse" guided missiles to equip the U.S. occupation army and the puppet South Korean army. They are building in different parts of South Korea air bases, missile launching sites and military supply depots and are repairing and expanding ports and roads.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors are busy reinforcing the U.S. occupation army in South Korea and the puppet South Korean army for "streng-

thening their war preparedness." They have extended the term of service of the armymen, set up in different parts many training centres of the puppet South Korean army and pressganged hundreds of thousands of South Korean youths and middle aged people to make them serve as cannon fodder for U.S. imperialism.

The U.S. imperialists are more frantically carrying on military provocations. Lately they held a series of military exercises, filling the air of South Korea with powder-smoke, mobilizing the U.S. occupation army and the puppet South Korean army in order, they said, to "examine the combat efficiency." Among them were: "training exercises under the conditions of atomic warfare," "South Korea-U.S. joint exercise of army, navy, air force and marine corps" and "offensive operation."

The U.S. imperialist aggressors sent spy plane "U-2" to intrude into the air space of North Korea and dispatched armed personnel and naval vessels for military provocations along the Military Demarcation Line and on the sea. Thus they are running wild to aggravate tension.

All this proves that the U.S. imperialists are engaged in further consolidating their military occupation of South Korea and making all the more nakedly and frantically preparations for an aggressive war against the North.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors have invented the false pretext of "Communist menace from the north" in order to justify and cover up their criminal scheme to unleash a fratricidal war in Korea. But they will never be able to deceive the South Korean people and public opinion with such a false slogan.

All these schemes of the U.S. imperialist aggressors are aimed at consolidating their military occupation of South Korea and saving their



tottering colonial rule by diverting the attention of the discontented people and army of South Korea.

As is generally known, social and economic ruin and disorder have reached the extreme in South Korea where the people are deprived of all rights. It has been turned into a land of famine, a living hell. Hence the mounting discontent of the South Korean people with, and their resentment against, the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the military fascist rule of terror by the Pak Jung Heui clique.

Under these circumstances the U.S. imperialist aggressors seek to save the crumbling colonial rule of theirs by stepping up war preparations and aggravating tension. The U.S. imperialists' military provocations in South Korea constitute a link in the chain of their aggressive acts and military provocations in the Far East and in different parts of the world. On this score Kennedy himself said that the present moment is the most dangerous one for Asia. And in his "State of the Union Message" he said the United States had much to do in Asia and called for supplying arms to India and giving military assistance to South Korean and South Vietnamese armies.

The U.S. imperialists' manoeuvring in Asia shows that they are putting into practice a new aggressive plan in this part of the world.

The U.S. imperialists incite the Indian reactionary circles to oppose in every way the peaceful settlement of the Sino-Indian border issue, in an attempt to renew the border conflict. They are extending the "undeclared war" in South Vietnam by employing even poison and bacteriological weapons, and scheming to form "Northeast Asia Military Alliance" by leaguering the Japanese militarists with the military fascist clique of South Korea.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors are counting on the Japanese militarists, the ring-

leader of the Asian reaction, in realizing their aggressive designs in Asia.

Kennedy stated that in a few months consideration would be given to the part the United States and Japan would be playing in preventing Asia from being dominated by the communist movement. And U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Harriman went so far as to say that the United States was expecting of Japan her co-operation in economic and military blockade of the People's Republic of China.

The U.S. imperialists seek to realize their sinister aggressive designs in Asia by taking advantage of the Japanese militarists' wild dream of re-aggression of Asia, Japan's military strategic position, her man-power resources and the potential of her munitions industry.

Facts show that the U.S. imperialists are the heinous aggressors who resort to every conceivable means and methods for their aggressive aim.

The Korean people can never tolerate the criminal military provocations committed by the U.S. imperialists in South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists will never be able to save their declining position, no matter how wild they may run.

Korean people's revolutionary forces have grown incomparably stronger than in the days of the Korean war when they dealt a crushing defeat to the U.S. imperialist aggressors. They have grown invincible. And the socialist forces are firmly united.

In South Korea, revolutionary forces of the popular masses continue to grow stronger, struggle of the people of various strata against U.S. imperialism and the military fascist rule is ever mounting and the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule is being shaken to its very foundation.

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(Continued from page 20.)

ball-games. They all became good swimmers, too. The musical sketches "A Happy Trip" and "Growing Strawberry" that they produced and performed at the national children's art contest last year won them the first prize.

Every year Premier Kim Il Sung paid a visit to Changsung, this remote mountainous county. He showed the way how to turn at the earliest possible date this mountain area into a civilized one and how to improve the living standards of the people there.

On those occasions the Premier gave cordial instructions

to the Yaksoo Middle School, too.

The people here have carried through the teachings of the Premier. Today this mountain area has been turned into a region of golden mountain, a model county. At the same time, the middle school in the mountainous region has become a Chulima school, a model school.



**S**PRING is here again. It turns the minds of people toward the beauty of nature.

The Moranbong Hill in the centre of Pyongyang is famed as one of the major scenic spots of our country. And spring adds peculiar charms to its beauty, natural and artificial. And people, young and old, spend their leisure hours in this recreation park.

The natural beauty of the hill, which forms a perfect harmony with the surrounding landscape, has challenged poets and painters from olden times.

The Choiseung-dai Pavilion on its highest peak commands a panoramic view of Pyongyang that is making a leaping progress now.

At its northern foot is Kim Il Sung University in all its magnificence, the Children's Department Store is to be seen at its southern foot, and a modern stadium unfolds to the west.

The gentle waters of the Daidong River skirts the hill on the east, looking up to the overhanging cliff, scores of feet high.

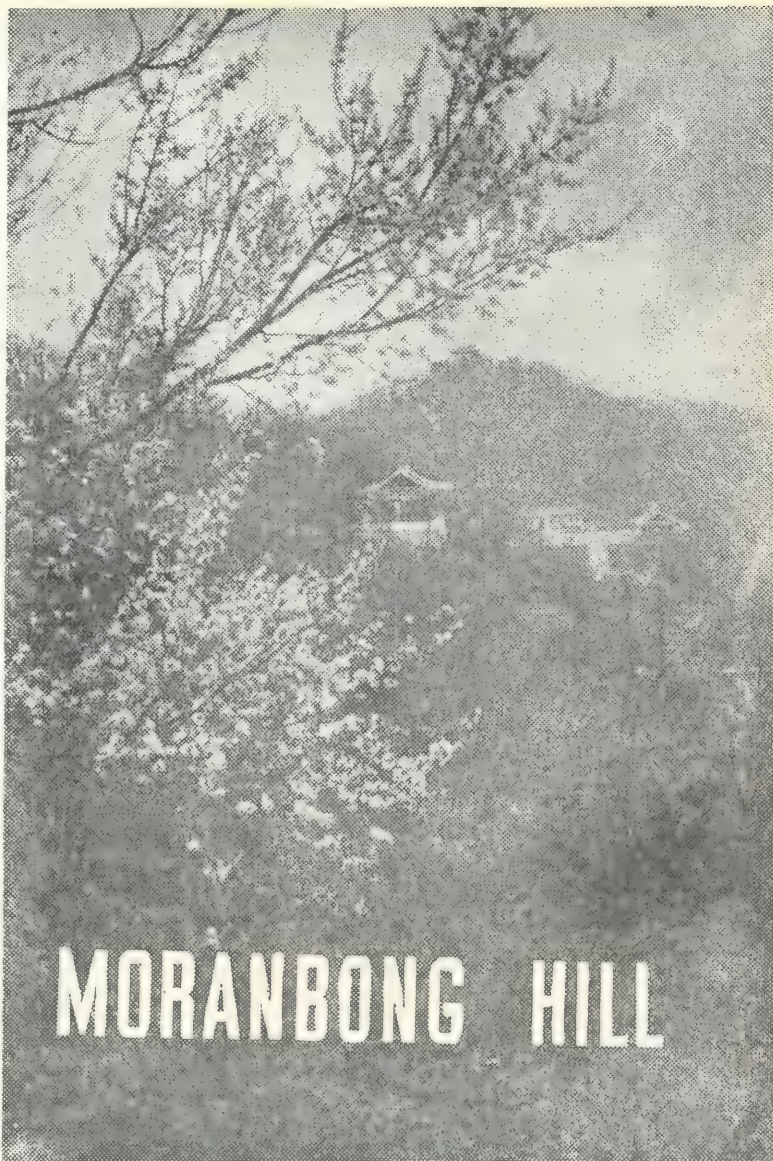
In times gone by Kim Hwang Wun, a famous poet, visited one day this hill and, enchanted by its beauty, began to verse:

"A never-ending flow washes the long wall,

Downs, high and low, dot the east edge of the vast plain"

But, according to the story, he laid down his pen finding that the charm of the scenery was beyond his poetic genius.

Pyongyang is a city with a long history. Walls were built around Pyongyang and Moranbong Hill was a strong point in the walls. Consequently, many historical relics are to be found in Moranbong and many legends are told about the hill. The walls winding on the waist of Moranbong have a history of nearly 2,000 years.



Eulmil-dai Pavilion stands on the second highest peak of Moranbong and it dates from thousand-odd years ago. Once it was a northern battery in the Pyongyang Walls. It had undergone many wars, and was rebuilt repeatedly. The present structure is the one rebuilt in 1714. The pavilion with a crane-shaped roof seems that it is ready to fly away at any moment. It stands on a terrace tens of metres in height and is one of the most

beautiful, scenic spots in Moranbong Hill.

And, Boobyuk-roo Pavilion standing on the eastern cliff of Moranbong casts its delicate shadow on the waters of the Daidong River. It is said the pavilion was built in the latter part of the 4th century by Heungsangin, a priest of Yungmyungsa Temple. The present pavilion is the one rebuilt in 1614, but, according to record, it has gone through repeated renovations.



Boobyuk-roo Pavilion in olden times served as the army headquarters of the northern district in times of war. (At that time the walled town of Pyongyang was divided into four districts.) This place is particularly known for the fact that when Hideyoshi's army invaded Pyongyang in the late 16th century, the people and soldiers had chosen this pavilion as their headquarters and heroically fought the enemy.

Between Boobyuk-roo Pavilion and Janggyung-moon Gate the steep Chungryoo-byuk cliff stretches along the river.

With its fantastic rocks the craggy cliff forms a retired spot.

Besides, Moranbong Hill has a number of noted places and historic spots such as Hyunmoo and Chilsung Gates and Chungryoo-jung Pavilion which stands high on Chungryoo-byuk Cliff. During the Korean war these were de-

stroyed by the indiscriminate bombings of the U.S. imperialists. But after the war they were restored.

Yungmyung-sa Temple, once a big temple which stood to the west of Boobyuk-roo Pavilion and built in the days of the Koryu Dynasty (from early 10th century to late 14th century) was condemned to savage destruction by the U.S. imperialist air pirates. At present only a stone seat of a Buddhist idol and an octagonal five-storied pagoda remain there.

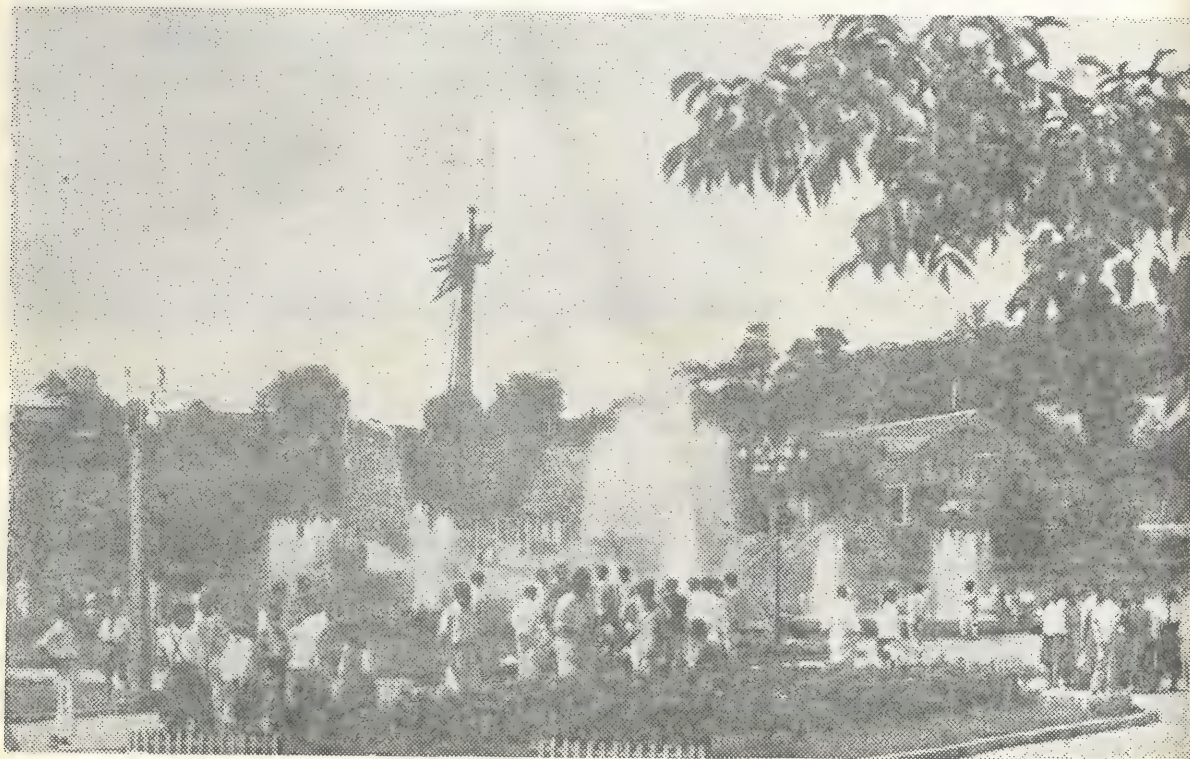
In the arduous days of the war fought against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, citizens of Pyongyang built an underground theatre at the south-west side of Moranbong Hill. Some 72,000 people including coal-miners volunteered to work. Day and night, they worked braving the rain of enemy bombs. And the under-

ground theatre was finished in a matter of only three months. The theatre with over 800 seats lies deep in the ground. Voices and songs from the underground theatre, overwhelming the enemy air-raid and reverberating through the land, roused the entire people to the victory of war.

An old Korean saying has it that nature is what it has been, but human society changes with the times. Moranbong Hill has become all the more beautiful in the bosom of a new society where there is no exploitation and oppression. On the waist of Moranbong Hill there stands the Liberation Tower. It is the first monument to be erected after Korea's liberation from the colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists.

From the Liberation Tower one can see the Children's Park and the Youth Park which lie at

Youth Park at the foot of Moranbong Hill

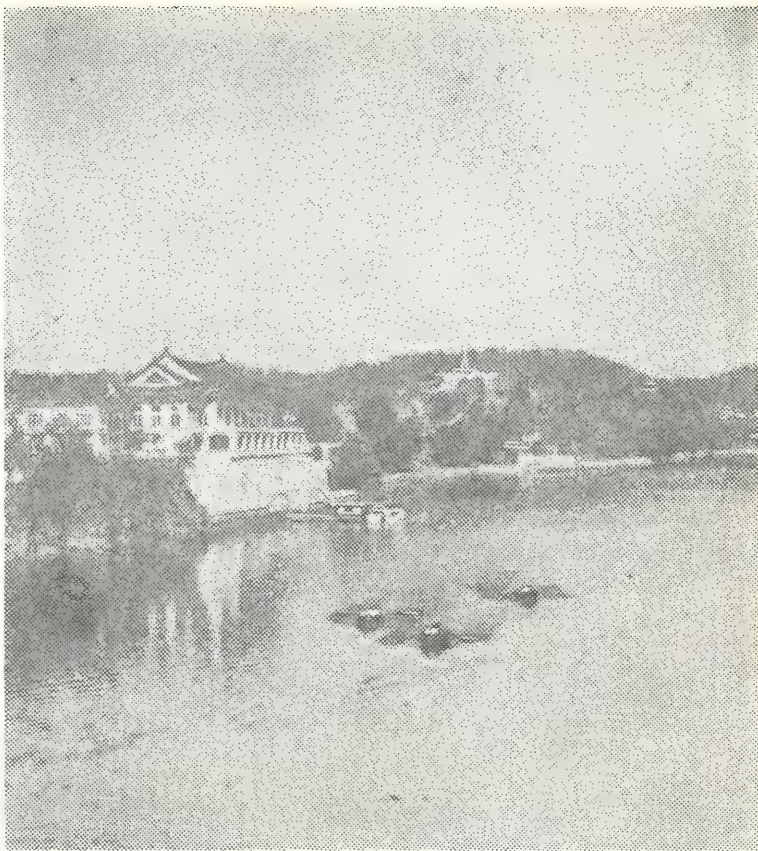




the foot of Moranbong Hill. In the war time, this neighbourhood was crowded with a great number of huts. But, today people have moved into new apartment buildings and here an open-air theatre which can accommodate more than 12,000 has come into being. An artificial water-fall, a fountain, numerous flower-beds, and a children's playground have been set up. All these were built in 1959, and much of the credit for the project go to the students including those of the Pyongyang Civil Engineering College.

The roads that cover Moranbong Hill were built mostly by the youth and students after the war. Students in Pyongyang and other parts of the country, among them the students of the Songdo Political Economy Institute, volunteered to take part in reconstructing the capital. The Daidong River promenade along the Chungryoo-byuk Cliff was built by the students of the Kim Chaik Polytechnical College. In order to turn Moranbong Hill which was savagely devastated by the U.S. bombing into an evergreen paradise, the inhabitants of Pyongyang, men and women, young and old, planted hundreds and thousands of trees, sowed flower seeds. When there was no rain people watered and in cold weather they took anti-frost measures.

A little way down from Eulmildai Pavilion is the State Central History Museum. In the museum the cultural relics from the primitive age to the first half of the 19th century are on display. After liberation, the museum has been supplemented by great numbers of valuable relics thanks to the systematic and planned unearthing and collection work by the specialists and to the patriotic efforts of the people. The relics on display in-



The Daidong River skirting the Moranbong Hill

Moranbong Stadium





creased 35 times compared with the time of liberation, and the number of visitors reached more than 230,000 in 1962.

At the south-west foot stands the graceful Moranbong Theatre. Standing in all its brilliance, the theatre with the style of traditional architecture is furnished with up-to-date equipment. Covering an area of more than 4,840 square metres, it is one of the first fruits of struggle of the Pyongyang citizens for the post-war rehabilitation and construction.

The Chullima Bronze Statue towering on the side of Moranbong Hill can be seen from any part of the city. The legendary Chullima (flying horse) with a man worker and a woman peasant who are faithful to the Party's guidance on its back is posed as if it were flying off at any minute high into the sky symbolizing the spirit of the people of our era who are leaping forward. The Chullima Statue gives strength and courage to the working people in the country's socialist construction.

The beautiful and scenic Moranbong Hill which has come back into the embrace of the people after liberation is loved by the people and it provides the people with a pleasant rest. Today, it is becoming all the more beautiful as a recreation ground of the people.



## SIDELIGHTS ON SOUTH KOREA

### POLICE AND SPECIAL AGENTS ON THE INCREASE

The U.S. imperialists and the military rogues of South Korea, according to the press report from Seoul, plan to set up some 50 more police sub-stations and police boxes and increase the number of police by more than 5,000 this year.

Even according to the curtailed figures released by the South Korean military regime, South Korea has a police force of more than 30,000 men and over 2,000 police organs.

This means that South Korea has twice as many police as in the days of the Japanese imperialist rule and that the number of police organs is close upon that of the police and gendarme organs throughout Korea in the days of the Japanese imperialist rule.

Besides the police network, there is also a ramified network of espionage and special agents in South Korea.

The "Central Intelligence Bureau," for instance, has a staff of over 8,000 men and 50,000-60,000 civilian informers who shadow the South Korean people.

### GROWING SENTIMENTS AGAINST MILITARY SERVICE AND WAR

Among the soldiers of the South Korean puppet army the tone against the war provocation machinations of U.S. imperialism is growing day by day. It finds

expression in the increase of deserters.

In the first 29 days of this year, two cases of group escape took place in the South Korean army, and 73 soldiers deserted.

The number of deserters has jumped from 50,000 in the early part of 1961 to some 60,000 now, according to the report of the South Korean news agency "Dongyang Tongshin."

South Korean magazine "Sasanggye" quoted a South Korean soldier stationed near the Military Demarcation Line saying: "How long must we remain as we are with our guns levelled against our compatriots? How long must we remain under the yoke with our heart bleeding?" This tells of the growing anti-U.S. and anti-war sentiments of the soldiers of the South Korean puppet army.

### MALTREATED CHILDREN

At present South Korea has 100,000 child beggars, a million of half-starving children, 800,000 children of school age kept out of school, and nearly half a million of ill-treated juvenile workers according to South Korean news agency Hapdong Tongshin.

### NEW EDITIONS OF TAX

The South Korean military fascist rogues who are only interested in exploiting the people have devised new levies.

Recently, in Taegu the South Korean military regime levied what they called "henhouse in-



come tax" on non-commercial chicken raisers. And now it imposes "road tax" on the people who have their dwellings by the road.

At the beginning of 1963

householders of Incheon city were dumbfounded to receive another novelty of taxpayer noticing "tax on the utilization of road."

Asked by the stupefied taxpayers what the devil the taxpayer

meant, the puppet officials retorted:

"How can a citizen who is benefited by the road go without repaying the government for it?"

## THE FAMINE-STRICKEN SOUTH KOREANS AWAIT SPRING

"Seoul is nicknamed 'How cold!' Morning in Seoul is greeted with the complaint of cold by ill-clad teenage-peddlers..." This is what a foreigner who visited Seoul late fall last year wrote.

Last year in South Korea, too, winter was exceptionally frigid. But millions remained homeless. They constantly suffered from hunger and cold.

According to the South Korean newspaper **Seoul Shinmoon**, in South Korea 1,300,000 families have no house.

**Sanup Kyungje Shinmoon** reports that the situation in Seoul is far worse than anywhere else. 48 per cent of the entire families in Seoul have no shelter and some 50,200 families live in box-houses, tent-houses, and dugouts.

A South Korean woman writer visited five slum areas in Seoul and expressed her doubt how the people could pass the severe winter in these "houses." She wrote:

"A place called Oksoodong on a bare hill slope is crowded with tents and barracks. The houses are roofed with patches of tin plates, cement-packing papers and stones which make the whole thing look more miserable. Above the average was a small house made of blocks. But it looked so flimsy that, I thought, a strong wind will knock it off.

"I talked to some women who were living in the dugouts. The dugout that I looked into had a few pieces of board on the dirt floor. Then there were lumps of sordid cotton — I suppose they were for bedding. An 80-year-old man was ill

lying in the unheated room and four children were crying for food."

The writer quoted the following with regard to the food situation there:

"'We can ill afford even garbage gruel. Our only wish is that some day we can eat a bowl of steaming white rice and a bowl of sea-weed soup...' This is what one of the women residents told me." But such is the general picture in South Korea.

Last year in South Korea even after the harvest a rice famine hit the South Korean countryside. South Korea had the worst crop in 50 years last year.

According to the South Korean **Hapdong Tongshin** report dated January 20, 1963, the grain output in 1962 was 3,030,000 suk less than in 1961.

It is estimated that the grain shortage in South Korea this year will be five to six million suk.

The farming was extremely difficult last year owing to the severe drought, blight and the like. They toiled and toiled a year. But after the harvest there was nothing left for them.

**Kyunghyang Shinmoon** on December 18, 1962, reported that Mooan sub-county in Mooan county, South Cholla Province, set a goal of 12,800 suk of cereal harvest last year, but the real harvest was 6,500 suk or 60 per cent of the original goal. That would have been hardly enough to feed 2,494 families with 26,900 people in the sub-county for a couple of months.

Yet, the military gang have taken away



16,168,000 won from the peasants for fertilizer fees, grain loans, etc. The peasants would have to sell every bit of their harvest last year to pay that money. Actually many sold their total harvest and land for fear of the swords of the military gang.

Early January this year in North Cholla Province the number of foodless peasant households stood at 11,200; in South Kyungsang Province in Boan county alone, more than 51,800 people became foodless.

Such is the picture of the South Korean countryside. Then it is not hard to imagine how things are in the urban areas. The rice shortage in the cities of South Korea is going from bad to worse.

According to **Kookje Shinbo** of January 31, the city of Seoul has to receive at least 26 wagons of rice every day on an average. But on the 30th of January, sixteen wagons of rice arrived and the next day only three. Even in the severe cold there were long lines of Seoul citizens wait-

ing for the rice shops to open from early dawn. On top of it, the people had no fuel.

"How can we keep the body and soul together in this biting cold? We see nothing but the mountains in our backs and the long embankments and the high sky before our eyes." This is the lot of the two thousand residents of the tent-house slum in Yunhidong, Seoul, who are hovering on the brink of death.

Winter is not the only season when the South Korean people go through hardships and difficulties. In all seasons they are suffering from oppression, poverty and starvation and the utter lack of right.

Spring must come there—spring that gives life, spring full of promise, and spring of the country's reunification that everyone is longing for.

No wonder then the South Korean woman writer wrote that she read fighting will rather than despair in the eyes of those who languished in poverty and famine.

## "STRAIT GATE TO EDUCATION"

"Please don't close our school. Our hearts will break if we lose our school where we have been studying... But please, if you have to send us out of the school, please give us a corner of the community-office building for our classes."

The above is an excerpt from a letter addressed to the military authorities by the pupils of the Mochoong School in the city of Chungjoo, North Choongchung Province, South Korea.

Most pupils of this school come from poor families. In the day time the children are bootblacks or cigarette peddlers and in the evening they attend school.

But, under the pretext of "school adjustment," the Pak Jung Heui fascist junta closed down the school and sold the building to a blackmarketeer.

South Korean children want to go to school, but the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges keep closing schools. They are set to darken the mind of the South Korean youths.

Even according to the data made public by the South Korean puppet authorities, 31 colleges and high schools were closed down in 1958, in 1959 39 high schools and in 1960 more than 600 classes of vocational high schools were abolished.

Pak Jung Heui fascist clique, fearing the revolutionary advance of the youth, has intensified all-round suppression of young people. They closed down or curtailed 21 colleges and many other schools. In Seoul alone in July and August 1961, they closed down over 40 middle and high schools.

Due to the closing down of colleges and abolition of various departments more than 30,000 students were thrown into the streets.

All these evil measures have made it more difficult for the South Korean youth to get education.

In 1962, out of the total applicants for admission to the schools from middle school to college some 120,000 were rejected. Then some 300,000 did not make applications altogether because of the exorbitant "contributions" and the cumbersome procedures.

According to the announcement made by the Ministry of Education of the South Korean puppet regime in the 1963 school year some 340,000 school-age children will be kept out of school due to the shortage of class-rooms.

As days pass by, the South Korean children



## NO HOUSE BUT MANY JAILS

Towards the end of last year the South Korean military gangsters began to build another huge prison with a compound of 100,000 pyung in area at Anyang, Siheung County, Kyunggi Province. The military fascists will spend 140 million won for it.

The South Korean paper, Sanupkyungje Shinmoon cynically commented that the money was more than enough to finance housing projects for the occupants of 10,860 tent-houses and 3,140 dugouts in Seoul.

The new prison will show the great "achievement" of one and a half year long military fascist rule in South Korea.

According to the "Bureau of Public Security" of the puppet regime, in the first seven months of 1962 the number of what they called criminal cases they fabricated under their heinous laws and regulations reached 462,820. Innocent people were arrested and jailed. At any rate, the figure 462,820 was a 2.5-fold increase against 185,218 in 1959 and was nearly equal to 473,000 cases in 1961, when the military gangs staged the military coup at the instigation of U.S. imperialism

and arrested and jailed people at random (South Korean papers, Kookje Sinbo and Hapdong Tongshin of October 12, 1962).

These large figures, however, reveal only part of the barbarous suppression of people by the military junta.

As is known to all, South Korea is a police state with innumerable intelligence and terrorist agencies thriving. Therefore the number of "cases" unpublished is far greater than the published.

During the week of October 29-November 4, 1962 the Seoul city police bureau arrested and punished over 19,000 people on charges of "disturbance of public order" and "violation of traffic regulations" (Seoul Radio on November 5, 1962). It means that about 2,700 innocent citizens were persecuted in a day by the terrorist regime under the thumb of U.S. imperialism.

As long as U.S. troops remain in South Korea, the present social chaos cannot be remedied, and the people's anti-U.S., national salvation struggle will be intensified in South Korea. No matter how many jails they may build, the military fascists cannot check the people's struggle.

and young people find it more and more difficult to receive school education thanks to the U.S. colonial obscurant policy and the ever-increasing tuition and contributions demanded by the military rogues.

Recently the puppet Ministry of Education released information on tuition and contributions envisaged for the first three months of the 1963 school year. Students will be required to pay 3,700-4,180 won at middle schools; 4,290-4,560 won at high schools; and 8,200-9,400 won in colleges. The exorbitancy of these sums can be judged from the fact that in South Korea the bus conductors in Seoul get only 800 won a month and earnings of the comparatively well-paid dockers do not exceed 2,000 won!

Even if one is lucky enough to enrol in school, he is bound to bump against the steep wall of contributions.

It is not fortuitous that the South Korean paper "Josun Ilbo" lamented: "The school in South Korea is not a place of learning but a place of money-making, tears and death."

Every new school term is, to quote the South Korean press, a time for the U.S. imperialists and the military rogues to collect money but a time of agony for the young people.

Many tragic events take place every year around the time of a new school year in South Korea.

To cite a few cases, there was the case of Ka He Seung (44 years old). Her boy Kwun Myung Soo (16 years old) had finished the Kyungbok Middle School in Seoul with good record and was admitted to the Kyungbok High School. But there was the question of paying the entrance and contribution fees of 5,700 won. She tried everything to get the money, but with little success. In the end she lost her mind. Then there was the case of a 15 year-old girl Ro of Kwangjoo city of South Cholla Province, South Korea. She was admitted to the Junnam Girls' High School but she could not go to school because she could not afford to pay the "registration fee". In the end she killed herself as her brother did six years ago.





James Joseph Dresnok (left) and Larry A. Abshier taking a rest on the promenade along the Daidong River. "We are lucky," they are saying

# My Dream Has Come True

James Joseph Dresnok, former American soldier who crossed over to the North in August 1962, has taken notes of his impressions of the North, which he has lately published.

Below we print excerpts from his notes.—Ed.

## August 17, 1962

A cloudless day, and the second day which I met in North Korea. Till last night I was rather uneasy. Though I was in ecstasy over my escaping from the devil's hell, I was uncertain whether the North Korean people would understand me or not.

Now all my uneasiness vanished away. The officers of the People's Army warmly treated me encouraging me for my decisive action. I'm now enjoying too good treatment for me. Communists are kind and generous. I feel

my frozen heart suppressed for a long time suddenly thawing.

What a luck! They say I will be in Pyongyang tomorrow. I wish I'd realized my dream there.

## August 18, 1962

The car ran the paved road. Children with school bags waved their hands chattering. They were all bright and brisk. This reminded me of the children in South Korea, who glared at us with hatred when we passed by on lorries. Instead of school bags

they used to ransack dustbins.

How can their lots be so different, while they descended from the same forefathers?

In the healthy colours and glittering eyes of North Korean children I read the true picture of advancing Korea.

It was getting dark when our car got to Pyongyang. Large buildings together with the mercury lamps and neon signs throwing their shadows on the ripples of the Daidong River—truly it was beautiful.

The sleepless city! At once the



city of Pyongyang captured my heart.

Compared with South Korea, dark and gloomy, North Korea was a land of light. The streets of Pyongyang were wonderfully clean. Sweet scent was wafting from the fresh roadside trees, and lots of youth were sauntering.

These, of course, were my first impression of Pyongyang when I passed by car. But already I was fascinated by it.

Though I've seen big cities of U.S. and many other European cities including West Berlin, perhaps Pyongyang is one of the most beautiful cities.

Now I am happy and free. My future entirely depends on myself. I'll try to march on the road of new life.

**August 20, 1962**

Foggy riverside of the Daidong in the morning! It was an indication of a fine day. According to the long rain the River Daidong rose several metres these days. Though Okryoo Bridge looked more magnificent upon the flood water, nevertheless I was afraid lest my sight-seeing should be delayed.

At 10 A.M., we visited the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition Hall in Kambook-dong. My impression of the Exhibition Hall will never be given in a few words. I had to change my view-point on Korea.

North Korea, that produces everything it wants on its own, is one of the most advanced countries in the world.

The North Korean people produce not only large-sized machines such as motor-cars, tractors, excavators and bulldozers but also 3,000 ton class large iron boat, electric engines, etc., on their own. They also produce clocks, sewing-machines and other daily necessities.

This was the thing I had never imagined.

Here I watched with great interest the results they achieved in agriculture. By witnessing various models and specimens showing the fruits of large scale irrigation work and advanced agronomy I could learn something of the key to their comfortable living.

Of course all these owe to the leadership of the Korean Workers' Party and Premier Kim Il Sung.

Next, I learned the glorious results in the fields of light industry and local industry.

Various kinds of beautiful silks, potteries and objects of craft work boasting of their long tradition, daily necessities made of vinyl chloride and vinalon fabrics—all these told the reality

of ever developing North Korea. But the most important thing was that all these were produced with materials they have abundantly in their country and by their own technique.

For example, vinalon is hardly produced except by such countries whose industry is most developed and crude oil is used as its raw material, they say, but the North Korean people are extracting vinalon not from oil but from stone.

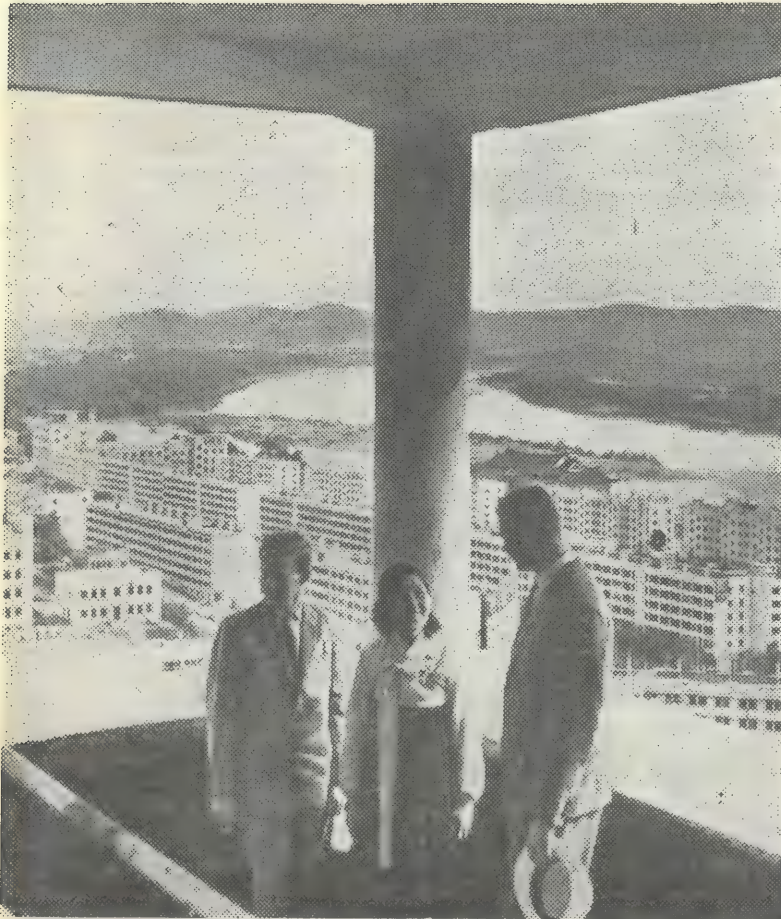
The Vinalon Factory which is spinning vinalon thread out of lime-stone which is inexhaustible in Korea is one of the largest factories of that kind in the world, having the annual capacity of 20,000 tons.

In South Korea too, we often find goods with Korean trademarks, but most of them are

**J. J. Dresnok at the Pyongyang Textile Mill**







They admire the grand view of new Pyongyang from the top of the Children's Palace

foreign made with Korean labels or made of foreign materials. So there is not any true home-made goods in South Korea.

In the Exhibition Hall I learnt more exactly the difference between North and South Korea and observed the future of Korea which would be unified peacefully only under the banner of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

#### August 26, 1962

With Choi, the interpreter, took a walk around Moranbong Hill and Reungra Island, the scenic spots of Pyongyang.

Being Sunday, every park or

garden was crowded with people.

Cozy pavilions of Korean style newly built here and there on Moranbong Hill, undergrowth of Chungryoo-byuk and pleasure-boats on the River Daidong were resounded with songs and laughter.

It made me ponder much. How can they be so merry? Is there nothing to be worried about? No, they have nothing to worry about. They have only their bright future, hope and optimism.

If such a gorgeous reality is the product of Communist system, is not the system the true ideal of mankind?

At Eulmildai pavilion on Moranbong Hill, when I overlooked the city of Pyongyang, I was almost enraptured.

When I arrived at South Korea for the first time, a sergeant who took part in the Korean war said: "Pyongyang may still be full of shacks and shelters, for it was quite a heap of ash. Ten years are necessary to reconstruct it at the earliest." I, too, running to Pyongyang by train, supposed it to be a town of small huts.

But in reality Pyongyang is a big, modern city admitting no comparison with such a city as Richmond, for example.

Streets of Pyongyang are more beautiful than those of San Francisco. Pyongyang is a truly beautiful city. Pyongyang was revived as one of the most beautiful, clean, modern cities.

Today I was quite embarrassed when girls ran up to me inviting to their group dance at Reungra Island.

I will learn Korean dances as early as possible.

#### August 28, 1962

Today I peeped into several shops and three department stores. Goods of diverse sorts, affectionateness of saleswomen quite fascinated me. But the thing which surprised me most was that all the goods they sold were home-made ones. And the quality of them was excellent, too.

I bought a fountain-pen at Pyongyang department store. It is more handy than that I had. When I was in South Korea I used to peep into the markets and found all goods they were selling were made in the U.S. or Japan.

In North Korea, however, shops were full of goods, such as radio sets, sewing machines, clocks, fountain-pens, daily neces-



saries made of vinyl chloride, woolen cloths, gabardine, silk, vinalon fabrics and various canned goods with Korean trade marks.

What a difference even between shops of North Korea and South Korea! Was there no "aid" of the U.S. to South Korea during the last 17 years?

Then what is the true nature of the U.S. "aid" to South Korea?

It is, in truth, not other than exploitation and aggression. Every calamity and disaster of the South Korean people today derives from the U.S. occupation and their plunder through aid.

In the afternoon, I visited the Pyongyang Precision Machine Factory. Bearings, sewing-machines, meters and clocks of good quality were incessantly being produced.

Production culture was excellent. The air in the factory was fresh, every nook and corner was clean. All colours of

flowers were in full bloom in the compound ground.

They say more than 500 workers of the factory are students of the factory college, evening school or correspondence course. It reminded me of the days when I worked in America.

I was paid about 40 dollars when I fortunately found job, but had to pay 50 dollars for meals a week. So going to college was far beyond my reach. Compared with such conditions of workers in the U.S., the reality of North Korea is splendid, indeed. And I was rather inclined to remain in the factory to work.

In the afternoon I met at the sewing-machine shop of the factory Lee Myung Soo, the former ROK able seaman who came over to the North. Now he is working as a process inspector of the technique section and said: "You are a lucky boy. Splendid days will be yours here, I can

assure you." True! I am a lucky boy.

## September 8, 1962

Rain. I stopped going out and wished to finish the "Iron Heel" which I had been reading.

Fine novel. Through it I understood anew the cruelty of the monopoly capitalists and their moral degradation as well as their exploitation of the workers.

This novel, written by an American author Jack London, is quite a favorite book of North Koreans, though I've neither read London nor Mark Twain.

Shame! But I am not responsible for it, of course. The agents of the capitalists, the ruling circles of America—they are responsible for it, for they shut off excellent works and great authors, spreading the gang stories of murder, violation, despair and death. Yes, workers must unite and fight against the capitalists!

(Continued)

## BRIEFS

### NEW ORE-CRUSHING SHOP

A new ore-crushing shop, the construction of which started at the Kangsun Steel Mill in October last year, was completed and it began operation. It took three months to complete.

The new ore-crushing shop will help greatly the Kangsun Steel Mill increase considerably production this year.

### UPLAND-RICE SEEDER

Recently the workers of the Hamheung Farm-machine Factory succeeded in turning out an upland-rice seeder, a result of their

collective efforts.

The seeder can do seeding and fertilizing simultaneously, and even weeding as well.

The workers there are working hard to send 350 seeders to co-op farms before this year's sowing season.

### UNIVERSAL MILLING-MACHINE

The Heuichun Machine-tool Factory turned out an all-purpose, double-shaft milling-machine that can do three operations at one time.

It is a sort of three machine tools combined: a milling-machine, a hob and a lathe. It can do planing, cutting and boring simultaneously and its capacity is five times as great as an ordinary machine-tool. Its operation is automatic.



# WHEN TIME COMES

Josun Sinbo, a Korean paper published in Tokyo, carried a travel note in its December 25, 1962 issue written by a Japanese newspaperman who visited South Korea. He accompanied Banboku Ono, who visited South Korea in December last year in order to wind up the criminal "ROK-Japan talks", and saw for himself the real state of affairs in South Korea.

Below we publish his travel note.—Ed.

## A FORCED WELCOME

As soon as our plane landed at the Kimp'o airport, bouquets were presented to Ono and members of his party and shouts of welcome went up. Officials of the "military regime" too explained us that the "people of the Republic of Korea are extending a hearty welcome to you all."

Not without misgivings, however, we began to motor to Seoul. Quite a big crowd was out lining the road. But every one looked grim and the people just stood there with an indifferent expression. If they were out there to welcome us, that was what we were told, at least they could have waved their hands at us or sent up some welcoming cheers. Everyone looked simply bored. It was not too difficult for us to guess that these people were herded out by the authorities and the "community units."

Sure enough, we learned later that on the day many were forced to come out according to the quotas ordered by the authorities.

## THE REAL NATURE OF THE "FRIENDLY ATMOSPHERE"

What the "atmosphere of friendship" meant we could learn easily from the articles of South Korean newspapers.

**Donga Ilbo**, an influential South Korean daily,

carried an editorial under the caption, "Ono's Visit to the Republic of Korea" just a few days before our arrival. The editorial pointed out that the gashes the Korean people had suffered at the hands of the Japanese

imperialists spiritually and materially for 36 long years were still fresh. Then it added: "Japan should look back upon its history of aggression on Korea, and Ono should come to Korea as a repentant envoy to beg the mercy of the Korean people."

The editorial came to the attention of the authorities of the "military regime", who hurriedly called a meeting of all newspaper editors. And the authorities applied pressure on the editors to carry articles greeting Ono and his party. As a result, on the following day the same **Donga Ilbo** came out with a big headline, "Welcome to Ono!" And this paper was not alone, all other South Korean dailies likewise printed headlines in bold letters across their front pages: "Welcome to Ono!" "Korea-Japan Friendship!"

## WHO SAYS MARTIAL LAW IS GONE?

On December 5 (1962) the "military regime" announced that martial law was abolished on that date to prepare for the referendum on the draft of the constitutional amendment.

However, the realities of South Korea today are little different from those days when martial law was in effect.

On the night of 10th I was rather late in filing a story with the Tokyo office. I was returning to the hotel around 11:30. There sounded the first siren. Presently a policeman rushed to me and began to interrogate me. I explained that I was a Japanese newspaperman and came with Ono. But he would not let me go. My hotel was right there, only two or three minutes' walk from where we were, but the policeman kept me for about thirty minutes on the cold night out on the street.

While I was there, I saw many citizens questioned and taken to the police station.

In the end I was made to ride a police jeep and they drove me to my hotel, only a stone's throw away. The police came up to the very door of my hotel room.

I wasn't the only one who experienced this. My colleagues went through the same thing. It seemed that they restricted our movements because



they did not want us to see how things fared under the military regime.

But this we learned later. The removal of martial law on December 5 was in name only and many were still arrested on charge of "curfew violation".

### A "DARK SHADOW" FOLLOWS THE PEOPLE

It seemed that in putting the people under surveillance, and spying and collecting information on them the police, the Central Intelligence Agency in particular, carried most weight.

Officials of "Office of Public Information" who were assigned to us as guides were all men of strong physique, with sharp eyes. At first sight they all looked like armymen. Whenever these guides were around, no South Korean newspapermen, or officials, or ordinary people wanted to say anything.

Today in South Korea such characters are to be seen everywhere—cinema houses, tea rooms, rural villages. And South Korean reporters call these people the "dark shadow".

They said that the Central Intelligence Agency had some eight thousand regular employees, but when the agents in local areas were added the number would run into tens of thousands.

According to what the South Korean journalists told us, almost everyone who was a policeman under the Japanese rule and during the Syngman Rhee period is now with Central Intelligence Agency.

### MILITARYMEN STUDY HITLER

We were told by the South Korean journalists that the South Korean military since May 16, 1961 had been making a systematic study of nazism of Hitler and Italian fascism and the military rule in Turkey. And this was closely related to the desire of the South Korean military for holding power for years to come.

What we heard at a bookshop in Seoul was that many armymen asked for Hitler's "Mein Kampf" and even Japanese rightist books. And these books got a good price, several times more than the set price.

### INDUSTRIAL DEPRESSION AND PRICE HIKE

Although I tried hard to see some traces of the much-vaunted "five-year plan", I could see nothing in Seoul which might indicate even remotely that some construction projects were on. Rarely a truck was to be seen on the central

street of Seoul, and almost all the factory stacks in the Seoul-Inchon district were dead.

However, the prices were skyrocketing since the failure of the "currency reform."

At the market places I saw ten eggs were marked for 50 won (about 140 yen in Japanese currency), but when it came to actual buying, one had to pay 70 won (about 200 yen in Japanese money). Then the price of sardine jumped 65 per cent and that of suits 40 per cent over last year. But this should not be taken to mean that shops display these goods. All merchandise appear only in the "black market."

### SILENT RESENTMENT

Silence reigns everywhere in South Korea. Newspapermen, young people and students—the heroes of April—and peasants kept looking around when they were talking to us. Usually they refused to open their mouths altogether.

When they were sure that there was nobody around, then, only then they uttered a few words with bitter smiles. I made it my business to record in my memo what the people told me. Here now I want to introduce some typical ones.

A peasant in his fifties said: "Referendum? I guess it means a new person will come to this village." (What he meant was that another evil official would come to his village.)

Then here is what a 30-year-old worker told me: "Civilian rule, constitution—we know what's all about them. Nothing will improve our lot unless there is another eruption like April 19."

A college student: "Don't ever think that we will be silent forever. We will all rise up when time comes."

A high school teacher: "We'll see what the civilian rule will do. They are talking about it so much now. The masses know how to act when things do not turn out as they should. You know, even quiet streams form a raging torrent when they merge."

Thus, it seemed everyone in South Korea was taking a "let's see" attitude, waiting for something.

It was our view that there exists an irreconcilable antagonism between the masses and the military regime. The people demand restoration of free atmosphere and democratic rights and a decent life. And they think no fundamental solution is possible unless the country is united. But the military regime is set for prolongation of its tenure.

The unseen antagonism is drawing to a head.



**E**ULJI MOON DUK was a famous Korean general and ardent patriot. He defended the country by repulsing a foreign army of aggression over 3,000,000 strong some 1,350 years ago.

He was born of a poor family at the foot of Mt. Sukda now in Jeungsan County, South Pyongan Province.

He is said to have been very industrious and thrifty from early childhood, and he pursued learning and the art of war in a cave of Mt. Sukda.

He read much. With his intelligence, talent and magnanimity he had all qualities of making himself a statesman. No wonder Eulji Moon Duk, of a poor peasant origin, became premier and general of Kokuryo, one of the Three Kingdoms of old Korea.

Kokuryo was a mighty and developed feudal kingdom with its territories stretching to the Han River in the south and covering wide areas along the rivers Liao, Sunghua and Heilunkiang (now in Northeast China) in the north. Pyongyang was the capital of Kokuryo.

When Sui unified China at the close of the 6th century, Sui regarded Kokuryo as a formidable enemy and planned to bring her under its domain. In 598 Emperor Wen Ti of Sui attempted to invade Kokuryo with an army of 300,000 from land and sea but in vain. But when the tyrannous Emperor Yang Ti ascended to throne, he, succeeding his father's will, rushed with preparations for the conquest of Kokuryo with an army of 3,000,000.

Under these circumstances, Kokuryo constantly found herself in a state of emergency. It was at such a time that Eulji Moon Duk was made supreme commander of the Kokuryo army and premier of the country. Burning with patriotism, he devoted all

his energy to strengthening national defence. He organized a crack army of over 300,000, fortified the walls along the east bank of the Liao River and those in the south, while leading the people to the victory in the war against the aggressors.

He studied the enemy's strategy and tactics thoroughly and worked out a plan of operations. His plan was to check the advance of enemy's ground forces at the Liao defence line and isolate and rout the enemy navy along the Pyongyang walls.

Should the enemy penetrate deep into the country, he would use a "clear-all tactics". People would evacuate in advance from



## GENERAL EULJI MOON DUK

the roads along which the enemy would approach, and the exhausted enemy soldiers would not be given even a drop of water or a single grain of rice.

Despite the difficult situation confronting the country, Eulji Moon Duk showed a great concern for stabilizing the life of the people. He lightened the tributes and levies imposed upon them and set slaves free. All this earned him the respect and devotion of the entire people, and the people were ready to follow his words.

When it came to dealing with the neighbouring kingdoms, he exhibited great flexibility to make the state of affairs favourable to the kingdom of Kokuryo.

He consolidated relations with the Torgod kingdom in the Mongolian region and concluded an agreement with it to fight jointly.

Torgod would fight Sui from the north while Kokuryo from the east. Eulji Moon Duk also made most of the relations between the other two kingdoms in Korea. He won over Pakche (south-western part of Korea) to his side so as to check Silla (eastern part of Korea). Pakche, feigning to assist Sui in her war with Kokuryo, learned how the internal affairs were in Sui and the information was sent to Kokuryo in due course.

It was in February of 612 that Emperor Yang Ti of Sui completed preparations and proclaimed war with Kokuryo. He ordered an army more than 1,133,800 strong and reserves twice as many as the former to the east to attack Kokuryo. In addition Yang Ti dispatched a naval force of 300 vessels and over 60,000 men. The Sui naval forces arriv-



ed at the estuary of the Daidong River and was waiting for the arrival of their ground forces from the north for a joint attack on Pyongyang. The advance of the enemy's ground forces, however, was checked by Eulji Moon Duk who with an army of some 50,000 was defending the front along the Liao River. He delayed the enemy's river-crossing for twenty days and held the Liaotung walls for five months, causing the enemy heavy casualties. Thus Eulji Moon Duk attained the first objectives of his operations, with the result that the Kokuryo army came to take the complete initiative in the war.

Meanwhile the enemy navy which was waiting in vain for the arrival of the ground forces became very nervous and weary. Their provisions ran out and at last they decided to try to take Pyongyang all by themselves. Eulji Moon Duk met the enemy with small group warfares and lured some 40,000 enemy sol-

diers deep inside the Pyongyang walls where he had had about 500 men in ambush. The enemy forces of 40,000 were cut off from their fleet and were annihilated.

By this time, Yang Ti had given up his plan of attacking the Liaotung walls, but ordered a crack army of more than 305,000 to Pyongyang to reinforce his naval forces.

When the Yang Ti army arrived near the Amrok River, Eulji Moon Duk went to the enemy camp single-handed to hold an armistice talk and, at the same time, to learn the enemy's movements.

The enemy generals wanted to take Eulji Moon Duk a prisoner. As a matter of fact it was their Emperor's order, but they were so overwhelmed by the dignity of Eulji Moon Duk that they could not carry out their Emperor's order.

On returning from the enemy camp after the armistice talk

failed, Eulji Moon Duk drew up detailed plans of operations on the basis of what he had learned.

Following Eulji Moon Duk's delaying tactics, the Kokuryo army continued a strategic retreat, fighting back the enemy several times a day. In this the enemy was exhausted to the extreme and stopped at a point some 12 kilometres from Pyongyang.

Now all the plans of the enemy generals were shattered to smithereens. The enemy, who advanced down to Pyongyang decoyed by the weak resistance of the Kokuryo army, found the Pyongyang walls were more hard to attack than the Liaotung walls. Holding fast to the impregnable walls and forts in towering spirits, the Kokuryo army was awaiting the enemy.

The enemy was completely exhausted by the long march, hunger and epidemics. On top of this, the news of the complete defeat

Painting: "Victory in the Battle on the Salsoo River"





of his navy on which he had pinned hope during the hard march dispirited him beyond measure. The enemy's long supply routes became paralyzed owing to the repeated assaults by our armed people.

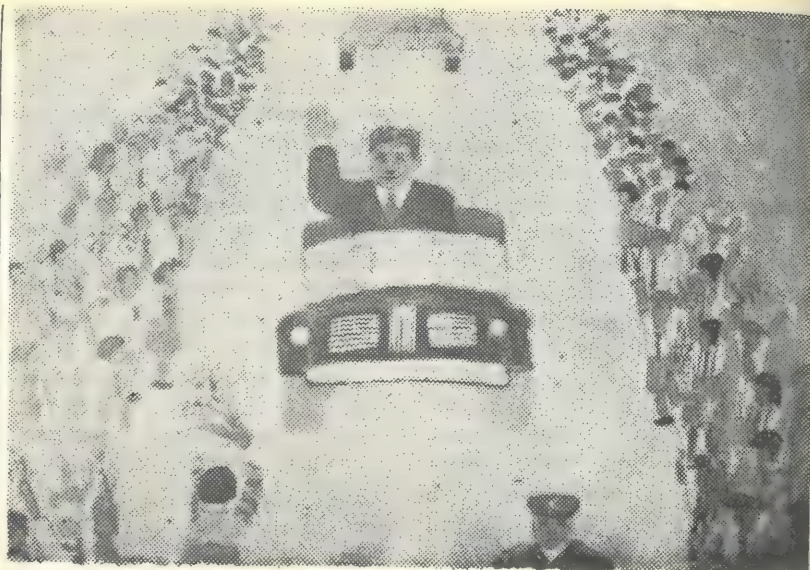
Driven to the wall, most of the enemy generals began to waver and insisted on retreat as they realized that any attack against the Pyongyang walls would result in failure.

The enemy finding no other alternative began to retreat. However, he was too late.

No sooner the enemy began to retreat than the Kokuryo army gave a hot pursuit, never giving them a moment to breathe. The Kokuryo men attacked the enemy from all sides. The enemy reached the Chungchun River but there was not a single vessel to be found and the panic-stricken enemy was compelled to wade the river. Just at this crucial moment other detachments of the Kokuryo army which had been in ambush on both banks of the river jumped out with drums beating, throwing the enemy into a greater consternation.

Our troops who were in pursuit of the enemy drove the enemy into the water, brave warriors on war vessels rushed to hit the enemy in the river from the upper and lower streams, and our fighters kept attacking the enemy from both banks of the river. Now the enemy were completely surrounded and in the end annihilated. A record in the history of China says that only 2,700 returned home.

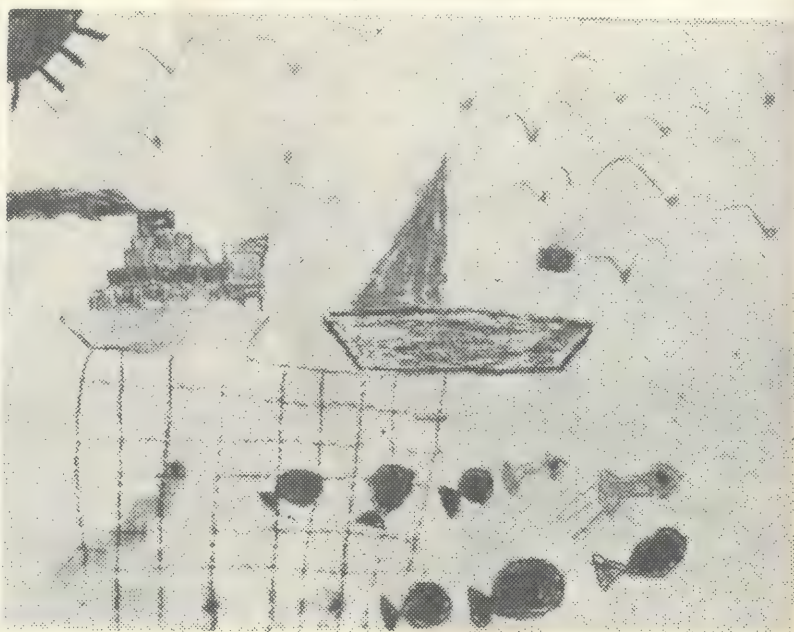
The great exploits of Eulji Moon Duk, one of the most celebrated generals of Korea, and the patriotic fight put up by our forefathers in the war against foreign aggressors will go down for ever in the glorious annals of our country's history.



A picture in crayons: "The Day of the Premier's Visit"

## Young Artists' Exhibits

Crayon drawing: "A Good Haul of Fish"





**I**N the early part of this year a National Students and Pupils Art Exhibition was held at the Children's Palace in Pyongyang arousing much interest in the public.

On display at the exhibition were more than 1,600 pieces done by boys and girls, from kindergarten children up to students of higher technical schools. They covered 20 odd varieties of art genre such as crayons, water-colours, Korean paintings, oil paintings, sculptures, woodcuts, mosaics, posters, handicraft works, embroideries, etc. Every item fully exhibited the versatile artistic talent of our youngsters.

Many items done by kindergarten children and primary school pupils attracted much attention of the grown-ups as well as of the little visitors. Among them are "Our Street," a picture in crayons by an eight-year-old boy Li Hyun Chul, first year pupil of the Hamheung Art School; "A Good Haul of Fish," another crayon work done by a seven-year-old boy named Kim Yung Suk of the Bongsoo Kindergarten, Kangwun Province; eight-year-old Choi Seung Chul's "Unification Train" (A boy at the Manwul Kindergarten in Kaesong city).

There was a three-metre wide Korean painting, "Blast Furnace No.2 of the Hwanghai Iron Works," a collective work of five students including 17-year-old Kim Byung Chan of the Sariwun Civil Engineer-

ing School, North Hwanghai Province. In depicting the construction site of the giant furnace, they succeeded in representing the strained tone about the place and the creative enthusiasm of the builders by ably and boldly applying the black lines and thin colouring characteristic of the Korean painting.

Another Korean painting "Mangyungdai," a collective work of Ro In Gul and three other students of the Pyongyang Raingchun Middle School won the admiration of the visitors. Using deep colours the picture reflected the popular love and respect for Premier Kim Il Sung, the beloved leader of the Korean people, when they visited his native place.

Also on display were hundreds

of items of embroideries, carpentry, stone-work, horn-work, glass-work and porcelains.

The recent National Students and Pupils Art Exhibition was an occasion to show the great achievements made by our youngsters in their artistic activities. And these achievements were the brilliant fruition of the education policy of the Workers' Party of Korea, the policy of combining education with productive labour and training the younger generation into communist builders of all-round development.

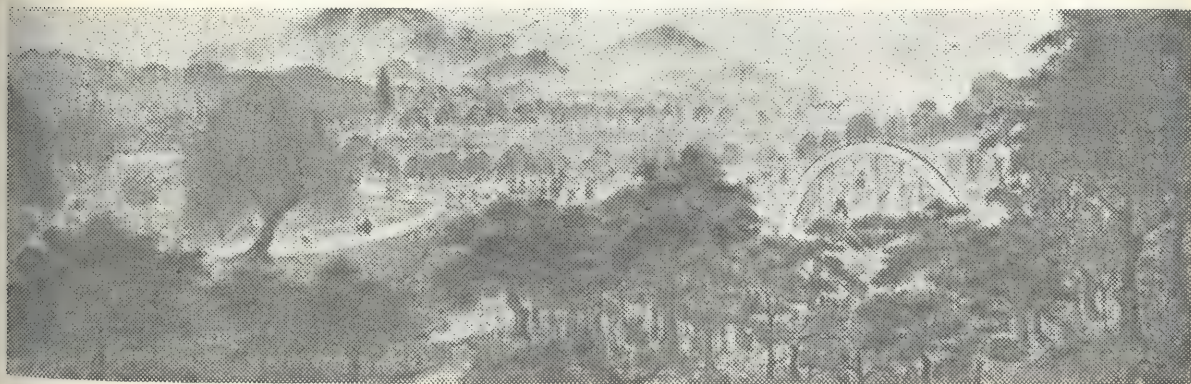
A guest from Cuba who visited the exhibition wrote his impression:

"Each work on display is the portrayal of the truth of life, showing the beauty in life. Indeed every piece is most moving."



A plaster statuette: "Studying"

Korean painting: "Mangyungdai"





# KOREAN SKATERS AT KARUIZAWA

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Korean skaters in the opening ceremony

Our skaters were warmly welcomed by Korean nationals at Haneda airport



**T**HE 1963 World Men's and Women's Speed-skating Championships at Karuizawa, Japan, in February drew 84 skaters from 18 member states of the International Skating Union. Korean skaters, competing with the rivals of world fame, achieved good results at the recent championships.

In the 500-metre sprint, Korean woman skater Han Pil Hwa was paired with Inga Voronina of the Soviet Union who had been considered to be one of the possible winners of the all-round title at the championships. Inga Voronina is one of the world-famous women skaters who has captured all-round world title twice.

Han Pil Hwan finished fourth with the good record of 46.8 sec. improving the previous best championship record by 0.7 sec. She was ahead of her rival.

Another Korean woman skater Kim Song Soon covered the 500 metres in 48.3 sec. and was placed sixteenth.

In the women's 1,500-metre event, both Han Pil Hwa and Kim Song Soon clocked 2 min. 30 sec. flat, clipping 1.6 sec. off the previous best winning time. Both of them were placed ninth in this event.

Han Pil Hwa and Kim Song Soon improved the Korean national record and the previous best championship record in the women's 1,000 metres, the former finishing ninth in 1 min. 36.1 sec. and the latter finishing thirteenth in 1 min. 37.1 sec.

Our Han Pil Hwa and Kim Song Soon were among the first 16 skaters who were qualified, according to regulations, to compete in the final 3,000-metre event.

Kim Song Soon returned 5 min. 23.4 sec. and was placed eighth competing with the world's fastest skaters in the 3,000 metres.

Our women skaters Kim Song Soon and Han Pil Hwa, in their first world championship appearance, took eleventh and twelfth places

respectively in the points total.

Meanwhile, in the men's events Korean skater Pak Sung Woon took twelfth place in the 500-metre event, and Ri Sung Ryool thirteenth place in the 1,500 metres, from a field of top 42 skaters from various countries.

Korean skaters put up good performances at Karuizawa, winning the admiration of the spectators.

Kinio Nando, President of Japa-

nese Skating Union and head of the jury at the championships, remarked that it had become clear that the Korean skaters were capable of contesting against world record holders. Coach of the Japanese skating team for the Olympic Games Kiyotaka Takabayashi declared that "the Korean skaters have reached the world standard both in their skill and physical stamina." UPI dispatch reported



Han Pil Hwa (right) in the 500-metre race

Korean skater Ko Gyung Heui (in the foreground) outstripping a U.S. skater





that Han Pil Hwa of North Korea returned 46.8 sec. in the women's 500-metre event, winning the admiration of the spectators.

When the cream of the world's women skating talent line up again for the 1964 championships, Korea will be allowed to enter the second largest team of four skaters together with China and Sweden under regulations based on this year's world championship results. The Netherlands, Japan, France and the United States will be allowed three skaters while all other competing nations next year will send not more than two skaters.



Our skaters were cheered by the spectators



#### KOREAN PEOPLE'S ARMY ANNIVERSARY

On February 8, 1963, the Korean people celebrated the 15th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army, their armed forces.

The Korean People's Army has inherited the revolutionary traditions created in the course of the anti-Japanese armed struggle waged in the '30s under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the beloved leader of the Korean people. It was organized with the steeled

revolutionary fighters as the core.

In the Fatherland Liberation War (June 1950-July 1953), the Korean People's Army smashed the "world mightiest" aggressive troops of the U.S. imperialists and those of their 15 satellite countries and won a glorious victory.

Today the Korean People's Army is firmly safeguarding the gains the

Korean people have attained in socialist construction.

Stamp 1, 10 **jun**, red colour, the Army.

Stamp 2, 10 **jun**, blue, the Navy.

Stamp 3, 5 **jun**, brown, the Air Force.

The size of these stamps is 30 mm x 24 mm. Offset.









